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APPROVAL GIVEN TO CHOICE MADE BY MR. HARDING

Champions of Complete Disarmament, as Well as Democrats, Commend Arms Parley Delegates—Labor to Aid Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Now that the President has chosen the United States delegates to the conference for limitation of armaments, events are shaping themselves for the practical conduct of the conference upon which so much depends. In general, the four delegates named have been widely approved. Probably there could not have been a commission which would have evoked less hostile criticism.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who has been in the forefront of advocates of reduced armaments, called it "a very able delegation," and declared that "it is now up to the people of this country to make their wishes known and opinions felt." "It should be constantly in mind," he said, "that, without the mobilized moral forces of those upon whom these crushing burdens are now falling, there is little hope that the load will be lifted. If it is not lifted, no one can prophecy what lies beyond.

"There can be no relief from taxes, no relief from expenditures, and no relief from war, except through disarmaments," he continued. "With 5,000,000 men out of employment, with sources of revenue drying up, with a great finance committee searching for things to tax, with current expenditures of the government amounting to from $4,500,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a year, and with the government camouflaging, through deficiency appropriation bills and otherwise, to conceal the worst, we must fully realize that, while we are pleased to have able men on the delegation, the thing which concerns us even more is, 'Will we do our part?'"

Democratic Approval Given

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who had been mentioned as a possible member of the delegation, declared that the four men named by the President "constitute a strong committee," and "represent, in the end, the President's views and policies."

"Some of us," Mr. Hitchcock added, "would have been glad to see men of more advanced views on disarmament than the President is supposed to hold. For instance, if Mr. Borah could have been named, his selection would have been a guarantee of a very earnest and determined effort to produce immediate results." Senator Hitchcock believes, however, that the American members must represent the President, and cannot go beyond his program. He, therefore, bespeaks the moral support by Democrats, as well as Republicans, since if the President's program does not go far enough, it does go in the right direction.

There are many who believe the delegates will do more than represent Mr. Harding's views as they have been understood in the past, and that there is an opportunity, with men of large experience, like Charles Evans Hughes and Elihu Root in the lead, to go very far indeed, especially if they have behind them united and forceful public opinion. Already two sections not directly represented at the conference for the limitation of armaments, but two that have been persistently in favor of reducing armaments, women and Labor, are planning to give widespread evidence of their desire to see something actually achieved which will make future wars less probable, and which will at the same time lighten the burden of taxation, and divert some of the millions now used to maintain great navies and armies to education and other useful objects.

Labor Enters Campaign

Plans for "arousing the entire citizenship of the United States in support of the purpose underlying the international conference for the limitation of armament," have been announced by the American Federation of Labor, at the headquarters here, and the hope is expressed of uniting under its leadership the whole American sentiment in favor of such an undertaking. The purpose is set forth in the letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, to central bodies as "backing up our government in its leadership toward disarmament and giving courage and determination to the American representatives in the international commission."

It is planned to unite all civic bodies, trade union auxiliaries, women's trade union leagues, educational organizations, women's clubs, and in fact all organizations interested in civic affairs and of a progressive character in the great effort.

The American Federation of Labor gives as its reason for taking this initiative, its organization extending into every community, its continuous and consistent record in favor of disarmament, antedating that of practically every other organization of size and scope, and its willingness to serve the nation in this great crucial moment.

As a part of its work, the American Federation of Labor has made careful computations on the cost of armament, the cost of war, the division of taxes between armament and educational development, and of the possibilities that may be realized through limitation of armament. One of the paramount thoughts behind the program is an adequate and enthusiastic celebration of Armistice Day, the anniversary of the collapse of German autocracy and militarism, and that thought runs throughout the plans and program.

One of the most important phases of the plan developed by the American Federation of Labor is that providing for an advisory commission to be called together shortly by President Gompers to aid in making effective the American point of view, and to be of all possible assistance, not only in securing a full expression of the disarmament sentiment of the country, but in offering helpful and constructive proposals. This advisory body will be composed of leading men and women in all walks of life.

The League of Women Voters and other large bodies of organized women have recently signified their intention of arousing widespread interest among the women of the country, and of making that interest so apparent to the conference that it will be realized that public opinion in favor of armament reduction includes the views of the women of the country.

HITCH OCCURS IN RUSSIAN RELIEF

Owing to Soviets' Reply to International Commission's Inquiry Work May Be Left to Red Cross and Hoover Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The reply of the Soviet Government to the note of the inter-allied commission for the relief of Russia, in which the former declares that any foreign control of the famine area would be intolerable, has aroused vigorous protests in the French press. Particular resentment is shown toward the allegation that France is arming Poland and Rumania against Russia.

France, it is affirmed, has neither armed Poles nor Rumanians, and would indeed reap no advantage in setting these nations against Russia. If France desired the ruin of Russia she would not have initiated a movement for the relief of the Russian people. Regarding the Soviets' objection to J. J. B. F. Noulens, at one time French Ambassador at Petrograd, as chief of the commission, it is pointed out that were all enemies of Bolshevism to be eliminated from relief work, few indeed would be qualified for the task.

The view is held that all the objections stated are mere pretexts to avoid an inquiry and the control of the distribution of the relief, and that the Soviets' only object is to exploit the famine for purposes of propaganda and the raising of financial assistance in foreign countries. The international commission is expected to meet in Paris during the week to consider the position.

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent understands that, in the face of the Russian reply, it is likely that the commission will consider its task at an end, and that the relief of famine will be left to private organizations, such as the Red Cross and the Hoover mission.

FRANCE WATCHING GERMAN SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Despite the reported compromise reached between the Bavarian delegation in Berlin and the German Government in regard to the raising of the state of siege in Bavaria, considerable pessimism is maintained in Paris political circles on the internal situation in Germany. The delegates, it is reported, agreed that the siege should be raised, but the points insisted on were that no decrees should be imposed upon Bavaria which do not apply equally to the other territories of the Reich, and that Bavaria should be allowed to enforce such decrees herself in such a manner as she finds most convenient. Later messages indicate that on the delegates' return to Munich, Dr. Von Kahr, the Bavarian Premier, in a cabinet meeting, showed himself hostile to the compromise concluded in Berlin.

The "Temps" maintains that the Bavarian trouble is but another manifestation of the monarchists' attempt to overthrow the Republic, and it anticipates further trouble. The sole question, the "Temps" declares, is how to know what moral and political forces the Republicans can oppose to the Monarchists, of which Bavaria has become the center, and that it is no use to dissimulate the fact that not for long can the Reich maintain its equilibrium between the reactionaries on the one hand and the Extremists on the other. France, it is stated, cannot be indifferent to the danger of the overthrow of the only German Government which has made an honest attempt to fulfill in a certain measure its obligations.

REASON FOR GREEK DELAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday)—General Stratigos, member of the Greek general staff, after reaching here from Brusa, explained the delay in the operations before Angora as being due to the need of the troops for rest after their long battles.

NEWSPAPERS UNITE FOR FREE SPEECH

Official's Right to Bar New York Call From Mail Privileges Is Appealed to Supreme Court by Committee of Free Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A writ of error has been granted to counsel for The New York Call and the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia against The Call, giving the Postmaster-General power to bar newspapers from the mails, has been appealed to the Supreme Court, according to the Committee of Free Press in America.

This committee was formed when the decision of the lower court holding A. S. Burleson, former Postmaster-General, to be within his rights in removing the second class mailing privilege to The Call, was first announced. A number of prominent newspapermen were asked to serve on the organization committee and the impulsion toward such activity was the conviction that the decision involved the rights of newspapers everywhere, because it gave to future postmaster-generals the power to exclude from the mails any publications which offended them personally.

Campaign Plans

The committee has completed preliminary preparation and a campaign will be waged to enlist all the newspapers in the country in aid of the committee's purpose to support financially and morally the appeal of The Call, to determine whether or not freedom of the press, as guaranteed by the first amendment to the Federal Constitution, exists, and to support other activities to resist the curbing of this freedom.

"If the decision holds," said J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the temporary committee, "the life of every newspaper in the United States is subject to the whims of the Postmaster-General. While it is true that the present Post Office Department has shown a fair-minded and liberal attitude, nevertheless there is always the potential danger that for personal or political reasons those in charge of our Post Office Department may choose to exercise an autocratic power.

Rights Believed Clear

"The first amendment to the Constitution states clearly enough the scope of freedom of the press, and in the opinion of the newspapermen who belong to this committee the recent decision is in direct violation of this amendment. On the committee are a number of newspaper representatives whose policies are totally opposed to those of The Call. They are serving because they believe the rights of free press in this country are more important than any political differences."

An editorial in the Baltimore Sun was the immediate cause of the formation of this committee, according to its members. The Sun offered moral and financial aid to The Call in its fight, and proposed the formation of the committee.

PARTIES IN BELFAST ARRANGE TRUCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday)—As a result of the efforts made by the police a truce has been arranged between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in the North Queen Street and York Street districts of Belfast, which have been the scene of frequent riots and casualties. Representatives of each side met on Friday night and agreed to do all in their power to preserve order.

LONDON, England (Saturday) (By The Associated Press—The Dublin correspondent for The Westminster Gazette today sent the following dispatch to his newspaper:

"It can now be stated with authority that representatives from Dail Eireann will meet the British representatives in a conference at Inverness on Sept. 20. As a matter of fact, the Dail representatives already have been decided upon. It is not expected that Eamon de Valera will attend the conference, but he and others will be immediately available for consultation by the Irish representatives."

SEVERE FIGHTING OCCURS IN CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SHANGHAI, China (Sunday)—Serious fighting has taken place near Ichang during the last few days between Szechwan forces and northern troops. The casualties on both sides are estimated at 10,000. The northern troops are receiving large reenforcements. The native inhabitants are fleeing in all directions.

American, British and Japanese bluejackets are guarding foreign property.

NEWS SUMMARY

With the opening in New York of the exhibition of chemical industries, which stresses the demand of the dye industry for protection, the question raised by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, editor of the Color Trade Journal, of whether American dyes do not need a foreign export field has attracted attention from the assembled chemists. The domestic market for dyestuffs, Dr. Matthews says, will absorb only about 12 per cent of the world's production, and to place the American industry on a firm foundation, it should be planned from the start to enter the international field. p. 5

The right of A. S. Burleson, former Postmaster-General, to bar the New York Call from second-class mailing privileges has been made the subject of legal controversy, a committee of representatives of American newspapers having been formed to contest the disbarment. The case, according to the Committee of Free Press in America, has now been appealed to the Supreme Court. Newspaper men not in agreement with the policy of the New York Call express the belief that the decision involves the freedom of American newspapers of whatever political outlook. p. 1

Champions of complete disarmament, as well as spokesmen for the Democratic contingent in Congress, express approval of President Harding's selection of delegates to the conference on limitation of armaments. The American Federation of Labor and women's organizations through the country will take part in a campaign designed to create and mobilize public sentiment favorable to disarmament. p. 1

Prohibition forces in Congress are preparing to present a solid front to crush the latest attempt of the liquor element to legalize real beer under the guise of a revenue bill, proposed by Senator Calder of New York. The plan to permit the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer under taxes which would be applied to a soldiers' bonus did not win the approval of Col. Daniel Morgan F. Smith, late major of the Ninetieth Division, who declared it was simply an attempt to nullify the Constitution. p. 2

The burden of taxation is intensified in the United States, Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, declares, through the accumulation of $34,000,000,900 in tax-exempt securities. These securities, held by a few people, allow them to escape a legitimate share in the burdens which the public is forced to carry. A resolution for an amendment to the Constitution repealing the exemption of property from taxation is pending, having been introduced by Louis T. McFadden, Representative from Pennsylvania. p. 2

Unemployment has assumed such dimensions in Great Britain that a cabinet committee has been appointed to deal with it and to make an attempt to equalize the burden of the rates. The problem is generally regarded as having got beyond the province of local boards, hence the decision to tackle it on a national scale. Serious though the question is signs of better times ahead are apparent. The latest statistics show a decrease in the number of persons out of work, for the week ending September 2, of 45,000, bringing the total down to 1,527,000. p. 1

Burgenland is giving the Allies cause for anxiety. Its transfer from Hungary to Austria is resulting in hostilities of a serious character. Not only are the Hungarians refusing to yield a large portion of the territory but they have actually crossed the frontier into Austria and compelled the gendarmerie and national guards to retire. As a result of this situation the allied note to Budapest has been couched in vigorous terms. The root of the trouble is believed to lie in the attempt of the monarchist group to restore former Emperor Charles to the throne of Hungary. p. 1

Soviet Russia objects to foreign control of the famine area. This she makes known in a reply to the note from the international commission for relief. She further alleges that France is arming Poland and Rumania against her. This charge is firmly denied in Paris, where the view is held that the objections stated are mere pretexts to avoid inquiry and control of the distribution of supplies and that Moscow's chief object is to exploit the famine for propaganda purposes and the raising of financial assistance in foreign countries. p. 1

GERMAN EXPEDITION LEAVES FOR RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—A German expedition leaves Bremerhaven for Russia on Monday on board S. S. Triton, which has been especially reconstructed and equipped for the purpose. The cargo consists of provisions and stores to the value of several million marks. The ship's destination is Petrograd where the expedition is to be stationed. It is to undertake independent distribution.

The ship has supplies for three months, and the expedition is under Professor Mühlen of Hamburg, with a large staff of assistants. The crew consists of 100 men. The Soviet steamship Transhall, which has remained several weeks at Stettin loading provisions and other stores, left yesterday for Petrograd.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION SERIOUS

Armed Hungarian Bands Have Not Only Invaded Part of Burgenland but Regulars Have Crossed Into Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The recent allied note to the Hungarian Government has not brought a settlement of the dispute regarding the territory of western Hungary any nearer. Inded the situation has steadily grown more serious. Armed detachments of Hungarians have not only occupied and refused to move from the major portion of Burgenland, but some two or three thousand Hungarian troops have actually crossed the frontier into Austrian territory. In the fighting that took place, lasting some hours, Austrian gendarmerie and national guards were compelled to retire.

Although the Horthy Government repudiates all responsibility for the violation of Austrian territory, reluctance to hand over Burgenland to the allied commission is clearly shown in a note to the Hungarian Minister in Vienna handed this week to John Schober, the Austrian Premier, expressing the readiness of the Hungarian Entente Commission at Oedenburg, and to recognize Austria's sovereignty over this territory. The note concludes by expressing the desire that the actual evacuation shall be postponed until negotiations are ended.

Allies Blamed

Meanwhile the allied note to Hungary in its final form, owing mainly to representations on the part of the Italian Government, has been couched in more vigorous terms, remonstrating with the Magyar Government and demanding that the terms of the Treaty of Trianon should be fulfilled. In Austrian circles it is considered that the Allies made a grave mistake when they urged Jugo-Slavia to hand over Baranya to Hungary before western Hungary or Burgenland was formally handed over to Austria.

The situation now facing the Allies is a fait accompli of the Hungarian so-called irregular troops being in possession, and refusing to evacuate territory that has been ceded to Austria. In the opinion of Austrian officials this impasse could have been avoided if the note, addressed by Dr. Mayx—Mr. Schober's predecessor—to the Supreme Council asking for allied troops had not been negatived. This request was repeated by Mr. Schober, and replied to by the Supreme Council on August 10. The reply pointed out that military action was altogether excluded, and that it lay solely with the inter-allied military mission to decide what means to apply for executing the treaty and maintaining order.

The inter-allied mission on its part pointed out to the Austrian Government that Austria was not called upon to take steps but must wait till Hungary handed over Burgenland to the inter-allied mission which, in turn, would deliver the territory to Austria. Mr. Schober told the allied representatives in Vienna that the dispatch of troops would be unavoidable, a course of action that was seriously deprecated by the representatives of Austria in reaching a settlement of this vexed question, but the Austrian Labor Party, at a recent meeting, clearly showed the temper of popular opinion when they passed a resolution stating:

Liberty Will Be Defended

"We still hope that peace will be maintained and ask the population to keep calm and collected, but if 'Horthy of Hungary' should force upon us a fight which would be not only a fight for Burgenland but a fight for the very existence of the Austrian Republic and against the reestablishment of the Austrian monarchy, then the working class will defend its threatened liberty by every means at its disposal."

The ostensible cause of the imbroglio is attributed to the Austrian arrest of a Hungarian priest, which at once led to retaliatory measures on the part of the Hungarians, who seized and imprisoned 16 Austrian gendarmes and threatened to shoot one each day till the priest was released. The Austrian Government has now complied with this demand and liberated the Hungarian priest after making representations to the governments of the allied powers.

Although the cause of the grave condition that has arisen is supposed to lie in the determination of Hungary to resist, as far as she can, the handing over of Burgenland to Austria, the real root of the present serious disturbance is believed to strike much deeper and is considered in quarters well able to judge as a tentative attempt on the part of the monarchist group to restore former King Charles to the throne of Hungary. Whatever truth there may be in the report that the royalist flag was raised at Szombatfalva and that the inhabitants are flocking to enroll, it is certain that many of the irregular bands are directed by former officers of the regular Hungarian Army. It is reported that Admiral Horthy, the regent, has summoned a council to deal with the situation.

Meanwhile the Allies, through the Council of Ambassadors, have instructed the diplomatic representatives of the various countries in Budapest to draw the attention of the Hungarian President to the serious state of affairs in Burgenland. Considerable criticism has been leveled in Austrian official circles at the lack of support evidenced by the allied powers, to give effect to the treaty's terms regarding western Hungary.

Little Entente on the Watch

In a debate in the Austrian National Assembly on western Hungary, the view was expressed that Austria should appeal for support to the little entente, which, it is known, is watching the progress of the Magyar monarchist ambitions with the keenest attention. What the Hungarian extremists expect to gain from a monarchist rising, it is at present difficult to see, for nothing is more certain than the fact that any attempt to reinstate the former emperor would be withstood by force of arms by Hungary's neighbors both to the north and south.

It is considered most regrettable that the Austrian gendarmerie, both in training and equipment, should be so inferior as to be wholly unable to resist Hungarian aggression. There is also a certain amount of sympathy said to exist among the Allies for the proud and warlike Magyar race who are bottled up in a comparatively insignificant strip of territory—part of which they have perforce to hand over to the Austrian people, whom the Hungarians heartily despise.

The saving grace of the difficult situation, which it is frankly admitted requires tactful and at the same time firm handling, is to be seen in the proximity of the useful and well-trained armies, such as those of Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, to say nothing of Tzecho-Slovakia. If, for no other reason, it is felt that the Magyars will finally abandon their present disturbing tactics, when it is seen they will be resisted with the utmost vigor by all members of the little entente, to say nothing of the Allies.

Little Improvement Seen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The news received in Paris indicates that little improvement has taken place in the situation between Austria and Hungary since the receipt of the allied note demanding abandonment of Burgenland by Hungary. Fighting still continues, and the Austrians are reported to be retiring before the insurgents.

The "Echo de Paris" asserts that the position of the Austrian Ministry is precarious.

The report that the Italian Foreign Minister is expected at Vienna, where "Neue Freie Presse" credits Italy with the intention of military intervention, is significant.

Italian Troops Available

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—Two companies of Italian troops have arrived at Weiner Neustadt en route for Upper Silesia. These troops, together with four battalions, which are arriving in the next few days, will wait there before proceeding, in view of events in western Hungary and the Italian representations on the situation in Burgenland to Budapest. Meanwhile Austrian troops have completely evacuated western Hungary, where the activity of Hungarian insurgents is increasing.

Allies Advised to Act Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Marquess Della Torretta, the Foreign Minister, has left here for Vienna on a holiday, when he will take the opportunity for discussing the Hungarian question with the Austrian Government. Newspapers here point out that the government desires that the Allies should act at once to have Hungary fulfill the terms of the Trianon Treaty, before it becomes necessary for the little entente to intervene for this purpose.

BRITISH CABINET TACKLES URGENT DEMAND FOR WORK

Though Unemployment Is Steadily Decreasing Problem Is Seen to Be One for Government and Not Local Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Unemployment in Great Britain, though steadily decreasing, is still a subject of very serious consideration by the government and local boards. With a view to meeting the widespread demand that some form of relief should be undertaken which will afford either employment or subsistence, and at the same time ease the present unequally divided burden of the rates, a Cabinet committee has been appointed for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment question.

The decision to appoint a special committee was arrived at during the Cabinet meeting at Inverness, which had been called together to consider Eamon de Valera's communication and formulate a reply. The Cabinet committee, as at present constituted, consists of Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Dr. MacNamara, Minister of Labor; Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health, and Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland.

The committee's first consideration, it is understood, will be to deal with the mattter of London's unemployment and the regulation of the rates, the demands on which in recent weeks have risen almost beyond bounds. In the case of Poplar Borough Council, 30 members of the council, including the Mayor, refused to levy the rates demanded by the London County Council, with the result that they were arrested and imprisoned.

The Equalization of Rates

In a manifesto issued from the borough office it was stated: "We have taken this action deliberately and we shall continue to take the same course until the government deals properly with the question of unemployment, providing work or carries into effect the long promised and much overdue reform of the equalization of rates.

"In Islington, the Guardians, after a demonstration by the unemployed, who made demands for excessive relief, capitulated and agreed to give maximum relief for a family of eight at £3 12s. 4d. per week, although an unskilled laborer in that district can only earn about £3 a week.

The Minister of Health, Sir Alfred Mond, has taken a stand against excessive outdoor relief to unemployed by making a drastic ruling that any outdoor relief in excess of the wage earned by an independent laborer in the district concerned shall be charged to the Guardians. Serious disturbances have taken place in many parts of the country, mainly owing to the fact that the unemployment benefit which the unemployed have been receiving for the last 22 weeks has automatically ceased under the terms of the Insurance Act, with the result that great numbers are now thrown on the poor relief, which in turn is levied from the ratepayers.

Benefits Cease

Those unemployed who are thus deprived of unemployment benefit under the act do not receive a further payment until November 3, when the second period of the benefit commences. During the interval those out of work have nothing to depend on except district relief.

The actual figures regarding unemployed show steady improvement, and for the week ending September 2 there is a decrease of 45,000, this bringing the total down to 1,527,000. This

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includes over 100,000 miners who are out of work as a direct result of the strike, consequently the figure for September 2 is now actually below that of April 1, when the coal strike commenced, which was virtually responsible for bringing the unemployment for June up to the unprecedented total of 3,178,000, including the miners.

Mass Meetings Held

Mass meetings have been taking place throughout the country, and in some instances serious disturbances have occurred. In Liverpool some 10,000 men mustered in front of the town hall and it was only after an assurance by the Lord Mayor that a scheme was being prepounded for providing work that they were pacified and consented to disperse.

It is considered in view of the number now dependent on Poor Law Relief, that government action cannot be delayed. Either the Insurance Act must be amended, so that relief may at once be given or work in the shape of forestry, road making or building must be put in hand forthwith. Another proposal gaining weight is that the rated areas should be increased so that the ratepayers of congested districts would have their burden shared by their richer brethren in the less heavily rated parts. It is further proposed that the whole scheme should be taken over by the government, as it is considered unemployment has got completely beyond the province of local bodies. The Cabinet committee is meeting to formulate a plan.

Road Building Urged

Engineers Society Says Contracts Should Be Let at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who rarely leaves his desk, was a member of the President's party which left Washington on Saturday for a brief holiday. It is understood, however, that on the trip Mr. Hoover discussed with Mr. Harding details of the unemployment conference to be held soon and that, when he returns to the city, the program will be practically complete and the definite call will go forth shortly from the President, naming the delegates and fixing the date.

While reports from various parts of the country being received at the Department of Commerce indicate that conditions are poor in industrial centers and in some places are becoming worse, the situation is relieved by indications that the local authorities in many parts of the country will be able to go a long way toward solving the problem. Still more hopeful are the underlying indications gradually coming to the surface that certain causes of unemployment, stagnation in some lines of business and hesitation in others, are improving.

Public Work Started

In Massachusetts, a message from the Governor indicates that state and municipal authorities are cooperating to get under way whatever public work it is feasible to start at this time, and private employers are urged to provide part time work to the greatest possible number. There is some improvement in the situation in Connecticut, where the larger cities are undertaking measures to reduce unemployment and to aid men out of work.

Through the middle west, municipalities, employment agencies, chambers of commerce and civic bodies are working together to find jobs for men thrown out of employment and to forestall the necessity for bread lines and other emergency measures this winter.

On the Pacific coast the situation does not seem to have become acute and it is probable that whatever trouble results from unemployment can be taken care of by the agencies being created for that purpose.

With the data before the delegates which is now being accumulated from the various sections of the country, they will be able to map out a comprehensive plan without overlapping what is being done locally.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Federated American Engineering Societies, who are actively cooperating with Secretary Hoover in his plans for the unemployment conference, have made an investigation the result of which will be placed in Mr. Hoover's hands before the conference convenes. The committee on elimination of waste in industry, which had charge of the investigation, covered the building, boot and shoe, clothing, printing and metal trades.

The materials handling division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is giving help in getting contracts for road building made this autumn instead of in the spring. R. M. Gates of Philadelphia, chairman of the division, said that unemployment would be reduced by the road building program, by awarding highway contracts this autumn. These contracts in 1920, outside of towns and cities, involved approximately $450,000,000.

Road Building Plans

"In this country there are approximately 2,225,000 miles of road work," said Mr. Gates. "The primary system is about 40,000 miles of permanent roads, most of which must be reconstructed.

"There are millions of dollars lying idle in federal, state and municipal treasuries that can be appropriated for various kinds of construction work; plans and specifications have been drawn, but the work has not been let. Every effort should be made to remedy these conditions by awarding these contracts in the fall instead of in the early spring.

"If contracts for construction work were let in the fall or early winter," said Mr. Gates, "a great deal of congestion would be eliminated, manufacturing would have a longer and more continuous period of employment, and shipment of material could be conveniently made at the low peak season."

Offer of assistance to Herbert Hoover in respect to alleviating unemployment is given in a letter received by the Secretary of Commerce from Brig. Henry Bale of the Salvation Army, Baltimore. That the Salvation Army will raise a fund of $50,000 to carry on emergency relief work in Baltimore is stated by the Salvation Army officer, who further places at the disposal of the unemployment conference complete data on the situation in Maryland and Virginia, of which states he is in charge.

GRAIN COOPERATIVE PLAN IS SUPPORTED

Senators Capper and Ladd, and Governor McKelvie of Nebraska, Come Out in Favor of New Farmers' Sales Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steady progress in the organization work of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new national cooperative grain sales agency, is being reported each week at headquarters here. Lowest figures state that 9374 individual farmers have signed up to market their grain through the corporation, and 361 local elevators have contracted to become units in their marketing machinery.

These figures include an increase of 1261 growers and 23 elevators during the last six-day period. North Dakota, with 4128 growers, leads the country. Illinois is second with 1660, Oklahoma third with 1119, and Nebraska fourth with 1026.

Propaganda against the enterprise apparently is failing in its designs, it is said. The most recent move by the Grain Dealers Association, which subscribed $250,000 to fight the farmers' cooperative object, is the circularizing of a letter from R. I. Mansfield, chairman of the propaganda committee of the dealers.

This circular letter charactrizes the grain marketing organization as a step toward "national calamity," said a statement from the grain growers' headquarters. The calamity, if any follows, said F. M. Myers, secretary of the farmers' company, will be that once cooperation gets a foothold in the grain markets, the speculators will be unable to eliminate it by fair competition.

Two United States senators and one state Governor are reported to have given recently their indorsement to the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. The senators are Arthur Capper of Kansas and E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, and the Governor is S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska.

"The plan under which the organization operates is practical and reasonable," said Senator Capper. "It is a long and much needed step toward guaranteeing to the farmer a just proportion of the fruits of his labor. The plan of the U. S. Grain Growers removes much of the obstruction, brings the producer and consumer closer together, a condition which cannot fail to accrue to the benefit of both. The organization is worthy of the support of every farmer."

"I consider the U. S. Grain Growers," said Senator Ladd, "an organization that promises to do more for the farmer in securing better marketing and transportation facilities in the sale of his products than any that has ever been launched in this country. If this organization is supported by the farmers throughout the entire country and their interests are not diverted by the opposition, the farmers will gain a victory that in the end will enable them to secure a larger share of the consumer's dollar and give the farmers a living wage for their services."

"I have at all times had confidence in the ultimate success of the U. S. Grain Growers," said Governor McKelvie. "The undertaking is a large one, to be sure, but successful cooperative marketing along this same line has been involved in other lines, and I believe it can be done in grain. I think the effort is very well worth making and I recognize in the movement no selfish interests beyond those that may be properly observed by the farmer who has a right to obtain for his products the maximum prices that the economic laws of supply and demand will create."

TROOPS TRANSFERRED IN MINING REGION

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — Transfer of soldiers of the fortieth infantry from Logan County to the Coal River district was announced yesterday at the headquarters of Brigadier General Bandholtz here. Headquarters of the nineteenth infantry are still being maintained at Kanawha City, near Charleston. There are now about 950 federal soldiers on duty in West Virginia.

Conditions in Boone and Logan counties continued quiet, according to reports received by General Bandholtz, who it was expected would leave here for Washington not later than today.

NICARAGUAN DEMOBILIZATION

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Demobilization of the Nicaraguan troops which recently quelled the revolutionary uprising on the Honduran frontier has been rapid. The troops have been paid and are returning quietly to peaceful occupations. Nicaragua and Honduras will form a mixed commission, composed probably of two prominent military men from each country, with ample power to ascertain the responsibility for and causes of the recent disturbances near the boundary line.

LEGITIMATE TAX BURDENS ESCAPED

Tax Exempt Securities Amount to $34,000,000,000, Senator Capper of Kansas Declares, Placing Burden on the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As the question of relieving the tax burdens of the American people looms up larger than ever before as the main political issue before the country, resentment in Congress is increasing in its intensity against the continuation of a policy which Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, declares is responsible for the accumulation in the United States of $34,000,000,000 in non-producing tax-escaping securities.

Confronted on the other hand by a national problem presented by millions of unemployed, men in Congress are seriously beginning to realize that the time is at hand when this vast amount of wealth, benefiting the few at the expense of the many, must be released for investment in labor-employing industry.

"No nation, however rich in resources, can afford nowadays to cripple itself and to burden its people by loading onto them $34,000,000,000 of tax-free property year after year," Senator Capper declares in an appeal to Congress to correct what he believes has become a national evil. "No democracy will, for by so doing it perpetrates a monstrous injustice on the many in favor of the few."

Effect on Unemployment

The question of unemployment in the United States is so closely linked with the storing up of such a large percentage of the national wealth in tax-free securities, Senator Capper holds, that the solution of the former rests largely with the correction of the latter.

"Thirty-four billions of dollars in the United States are not paying a cent of taxes, nor are they employing one of the 5,570,000 men who are reported in need of jobs," said Senator Capper. "They are tied up in tax-exempt securities, helping the persons most able to pay taxes to be tax-dodgers."

To substantiate the statement of Senator Capper, the Bureau of Internal Revenue last night, declared that examination of income and excess profits tax returns for 1917 and subsequent years has disclosed that many taxpayers have used appreciated and inflated values in determining invested capital shown in such returns in violation of the revenue laws.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has held consistently that the use of appreciated or inflated values in determining invested capital is not permissible and points to a Supreme Court decision to uphold its contention.

Amendment Proposed

The effort of Senator Capper to arouse public sentiment to the need of lifting the exemption from invested wealth is directed in support of a pending resolution for an amendment to the Constitution repealing the exemption of property from taxation, in order that further increase of tax securities be made impossible. Factions in both houses, impressed by the necessity of distributing the tax burdens of the people on a wider scale than heretofore, are rapidly drifting to the support of the resolution, which was offered by Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

"The national government alone loses $600,000,000 in taxes a year from this cause—almost $2,000,000 a day," declared Senator Capper. "And the man who does pay taxes must make this loss good when he pays what the government demands of him.

"The idea originally was that the state would profit by issuing tax-free securities. We now know it is the purchaser who profits.

Legitimate Burden Escaped

"By this arrangement the millionaire and the multi-millionaire who wish to, can escape their proportionate share of the expenses of government. And those best able to pay seem to have the strongest desire to escape that first duty of an American citizen.

"Tax-free securities for the most part are held by great fortunes and large estates. However, in New York State, in 1917, there were 81 men paying income taxes on million-a-year incomes or better. By 1919 there were only 25.

"How did these 56 New York millionaires find it possible to become poorer in those highly war-prosperous years? The answer is they didn't become poorer, but became considerably richer. By putting their wealth in tax-exempt securities, they kept for themselves the thousands they should have paid as their share of the war and of county, state and national expenses.

"The tax rate on large incomes runs from about 40 to 65 per cent. It is easy to see how profitable it is to the owners of these incomes to invest in tax-exempt bonds, and so not only to save this big percentage, but to pay no taxes at all.

Method Is Simple

"Why pay taxes of 40 per cent or more on a big income, or invest it, at some risk, to gain a possible 15 or 20 per cent in a business or a factory, when you can get 7 or 8 per cent for it in tax-free city or state bonds, keep all of it, pay no taxes and save all worry or bother other than of clipping coupons?

"By Washington estimate there are $34,000,000,000 of tax exempt securities in the United States. The national debt accounts for $24,000,000,000, states, counties and municipalities have issued about $10,000,000,000. Yet we are constantly increasing the amount at the rate of nearly $1,000,000,000 a year, with the result that we are making interest charges higher by continually draining from the country the capital needed for new or old enterprises. Only lately the joint stock land banks were unable to sell their 5 per cent bonds at that price because of the competition of tax-free paper.

"Imagine what these tied-up thousands of millions of dollars would do for us if they were invested in labor-employing industry instead of non-producing tax-escaping bonds. And in the process they might easily lift $1,000,000,000 in taxes off the backs of people now carrying them."

FREIGHT SHIPMENT OF PERIODICALS TO END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On October 1, 1921, the Post Office Department will reestablish the practice of shipping all monthly, semi-monthly and bi-weekly periodicals by mail instead of by freight, in an attempt to speed their delivery to subscribers.

By handling these periodicals in the regular space with the regular force and equipment, approximately $268,000 a year can be saved in force, rent and drayage, the Postmaster-General announced; it will also relieve valuable space in post offices.

At the time the freight shipment plan was adopted in 1911, mails were handled entirely on the weight basis, and the difference in cost of transportation by freight and by passenger trains was material. It was estimated at that time that there was a substantial saving a year to the department by the freight method.

Since the inauguration of the freight handling plan the basis of railway pay has been changed from the weight to the space method, and transportation charges by freight have steadily increased.

"Since conditions are now the reverse of what they were in 1911, with little difference in the cost of transportation between freight and mail train and an added expense for handling these periodicals outside the regular equipment, together with the fact that the freight shipment plan offers inferior service, we can no longer defend this method of handling periodicals," Will. H. Hays, the Postmaster General, stated.

The number of publications affected by this change will total almost 1000.

RATE REDUCTIONS ARE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eastern carriers have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to make heavy reductions on five days' notice in rates on sand, gravel and crushed stone, applicable between practically all ports in eastern trunk territory including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and portions of West Virginia and Virginia.

The new rates are to become effective on October 1 and will substitute a 15 per cent increase over the 1920 rates for the 40 per cent increase put into effect last August.

"A large volume of movement of these commodities for roads, buildings and other construction work will be affected," the commissioner said, "and it is expected that the annual reduction in transportation charges will be much in excess of a million dollars."

RECRUITS LEAVING TO FIGHT MOORS

NEW YORK, New York—About 200 men, recruited in Boston, Philadelphia and New York for service against the Moors will sail for Spain tomorrow on the steamer Antonio Lopez, the Spanish Consulate announces. Some 100 recruits, it was said, are being concentrated in New Orleans and will sail from that port soon.

Aboard the Antonio Lopez, which arrived here today from Havana, are 92 members of the Cuban Legion on their way to join the Spanish forces. The detachment, which includes three former American service men, will remain aboard during the vessel's stay in port.

Recruiting for the Spanish Foreign Legion in the United States was discontinued last month on receipt of word that the army and navy had as many men as they could equip. The present volunteers, it was said at the consulate, enlisted early in August.

CORRECT SPEECH FURTHERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska—The opening of Omaha schools this fall started a drive to teach the nearly 30,000 pupils how to speak good English. Two school principals here have perfected a course in English which has been adopted by the Omaha schools to correct 62 of the most glaring errors of speech in daily conversation of the child.

JACKSON BARRACKS GOING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — The United States Government has decided to practically abandon the Jackson Barracks, according to information just received by the commandant. This post, located on the Mississippi River, just below New Orleans, has been in existence for more than 100 years.

BUILDING INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—Building permits issued here in the first eight months of 1921 totaled in number 758, and in value $787,880, which is $498,613 more than in the first eight months of 1920, thus indicating recovery from war conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO TO PLAN FOR FUTURE

Zoning Ordinance, Passed by the Supervisors, First Step in the Scheme to Rehabilitate and Renovate the Entire City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco took its first step in preparation for future growth and development by renovating and rehabilitating the entire city, when the board of supervisors passed the first zoning ordinance designed to regulate and to classify building construction throughout the city. The ordinance is not retroactive, and does not affect buildings already standing, but it does control and regulate all new buildings, and provides for the systematic following out of a predetermined plan in the construction of buildings to replace those now standing as the latter have to be torn down.

This ordinance represents the result of nearly two years' work on the part of the city planning commission, and provides for the zoning of the city into residence districts and business districts and industrial districts. The new law will enable San Francisco to "grow along rational lines," in the words of Matt L. Sullivan, president of the city planning commission, in presenting the new law to the supervisors. Under the ordinance, as passed, six classifications of districts have been made, as follows:

Single Dwellings District—Nothing but residences permitted.

Group Dwellings District—In which apartment houses and similar types of buildings may be constructed.

Commercial District—In which stores, automobile shops and other lighter lines of business can be established and conducted.

Light Industrial District—Where small manufacturing plants will be permitted.

Heavy Industrial District—In which foundries, machine shops and mills may be operated.

Unrestricted District—In which any sort of industry may be established and conducted permanently.

First Step in Plan

This ordinance, however, is merely the first step in a large plan of general improvement and development of San Francisco, which has been adopted by the city in general, and which is being made into law in sections, as the time appears opportune. The plan was discussed by Dr. B. M. Rastall, its originator, and leader of the movement, as follows:

"A group of business and civic organizations of San Francisco, under the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce, has been engaged in a most earnest and painstaking endeavor to analyze San Francisco's situation, and to find those things that are absolutely essential in a constructive program for winning the way to supremacy among cities. This program is presented in the full realization of the fact that no progress, however perfect, can accomplish its purpose unless it receives the approval of the great body of progressive and public spirited citizens, or unless they organize in such a way as to undertake the various steps effectively, or unless the same persistent energy and ability that are responsible for great success in any business enterprise are given to the city's accomplishment. But with such scientific planning, organization and follow-up effort, San Francisco, with its unquestioned natural advantages, may achieve the same substantial and certain progress as the best-managed private enterprise.

"The program adopted by San Francisco is not a program for a perfect city; it does not attempt even to set up those features that ultimately will be required for the best city practically possible. Only projects that can and should be undertaken within a five-year period are proposed, and only such as are absolutely required for putting the city in championship form and making possible the capitalization of its natural advantages.

The work undertaken has been divided, and falls, naturally, into six divisions:

"City structure: Building and equipping the city so that it is attractive, makes the highest efficiency possible, and gives the best opportunity for business and industrial expansion. City planning, street and park systems, zoning, harbor development, transportation facilities, and modern industrial and home tracts are the principal features involved.

Aids to Business

"Conditions of living: Making the city the best place in which to live and work, and offering the greatest opportunity for happiness and progress to every individual. Education, recreation, health, moral conditions, cost of living and civic spirit are the principal activities concerned.

"Business development: Providing a business environment that gives the largest opportunity for success; development of the highest standards, best methods and broad cooperative effort for business progress. Important factors are facilities for industrial and mercantile sections; market extension, utilization of modern business aids, standardization, and utilization of services of technical groups.

"New population and industries: Systematic advancement of immigration, new business, and new industries, following methods adopted by the best industrial enterprises. Principal activities in this section are industrial surveys, special briefs, prospect work, investigations, community publicity, community salesmanship, contact work, direct promotion and assistance.

"Good government. Upbuilding the extent and the efficiency of the services rendered the city by the various departments of city government. Such important services as education, recreation, protection of life and property, health and sanitation, and public utilities, are involved.

"Greater San Francisco: Building the spheres of economic and social influence essential to the great city centers. Service to the surrounding bay district, to the state, and to the agricultural, commercial, transportation and banking development are among the requirements.

"It is now universally recognized that the factory which tries to operate with poor location, no transportation facilities, a ramshackle building, run-down machinery and shiftless, poorly cared for workmen dooms itself to a mediocre future, if not to failure. It must be equally apparent that the city which tries to develop with a bad city plan, its territories disconnected and undeveloped, poor street system, lack of parks and bad housing conditions, is building the same mediocre future for itself, because the effects in waste and inefficiency are exactly the same for the community as for the industry."

In rebuilding after the great fire of 1906, San Francisco owing to its location and topography partially zoned itself, so that it is in a better position today for the acceptance and carrying out of the better city plan with which it is now occupied than if it were in its original condition.

RESERVE STOCKS OF COAL ACCUMULATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Stagnation is now prevalent in both the anthracite and bituminous coal trade, and coal has been accumulated in railroad and coal yards here until there is said to be no room for any more of it.

Both the stagnation in business and the large supply on hand are attributed to a buyers' strike. The price of No. 3 hard coal, which is ordinarily used for domestic purposes, remains at $15 a ton, and with a supply in reserve which could not possibly be exhausted in less than two months, the buyers still postpone getting supplies. The dealers, on the other hand, state that there is no likelihood of a decline in price.

EDUCATOR GIVES VIEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Henry O. R. Siefert, for 62 years connected with the public schools here, says that the textbook system ought to be abandoned. He believes that the teacher makes the school, and that the constant changing of teachers is one of the drawbacks of the present educational system.

ZOO WANTS SUPPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Municipal support of the zoo at the Audubon Park through a one-fifth-mill tax will be sought by the Zoological Society, which plans to ask soon for a vote on the question. The zoo, as so far established, represents an investment of about $60,000, all of which has been raised by private subscription.

SAVINGS REMAIN CONSTANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Savings accounts in Milwaukee have undergone but little decrease, considering the business depression and consequent unemployment, during the first six months of 1921. Figures from 40 of the 47 banks show the decline to be 2.87 per cent.

ATTACKS MADE ON PLAN FOR 2.75 BEER

Proposal of Senator Calder of New York to Legalize Beer Under Guise of Revenue Bill Will Meet a Solid Dry Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition forces in Congress are preparing to present a solid front to crush the latest attempt of the liquor element to legalize real beer in defiance of the Constitution, under the guise of a revenue measure.

Sharp attacks on the adroit tax proposal, sponsored by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, which would permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer, were delivered yesterday from various quarters in the national capital.

As prohibition leaders study the tax proposal of Senator Calder, which he intends to submit to the Senate Finance Committee in the form of an amendment to the revenue bill, their amazement increases at the directness of the maneuver to nullify the Volstead act under the guise of revenue expediency.

"The proposal of Senator Calder to raise $1,000,000,000 in taxes on 2.75 per cent beer will meet the solid opposition of the dry forces," declared Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, whose recent talks with so-called "dry" leaders justified him in putting out a general denunciation of the tax proposal last night.

Prohibition leaders in and out of Congress are glad that Senator Calder proposes to make his fight on the Volstead act on the straight question of 2.75 per cent beer. While the so-called liberalizing element in both houses are counted upon to support the proposed tax, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, shows no alarm over the situation. He and others of the real prohibition leaders at the Capitol are confident of the vote telling strength of the anti-beer forces to defeat any legislation that would mean the reopening of the saloons.

"There is no question but that 2.75 per cent beer is intoxicating liquor, and is prohibited by the Constitution," said Mr. Wheeler. "The American people are law-abiding. They will spend $1,000,000,000 if necessary to defend the Constitution, but will never be bribed by any amount of money, no matter how large, to nullify the Constitution."

Whatever thought Senator Calder may have had in view for gaining support of his proposed beer tax from the former service men of the country by proposing that the money so raised be used to pay for the bonus, it is not likely to have much effect, according to Col. Daniel Morgan Smith, late major of the Ninetieth Division.

"Good soldiers believe in the Constitution of their country and have sworn to uphold it and defend it," said Colonel Smith, "and not by an effort to collect honest wages honestly due will the thinking soldier lend his aid to the nullification of the Constitution for his own gain.

"I am confident that some way will be found to meet this just obligation, but I cannot say that I am impressed with the idea of putting a tax upon 2.75 per cent beer in order to raise the money. Beer of 2.75 per cent alcohol is, as a matter of fact, an intoxicating liquor, and a mere declaration of Congress that it is not would not change that fact. It is simply an attempt to nullify the Constitution by palpable evasion."

Liquor leaders in both houses failed signally in their attempt to legalize beer as a medicine and recognize that any future attempt to do so would meet with the same decisive defeat, so they are proceeding now on the theory of making it fit for everybody. If Senator Calder takes his fight for 2.75 per cent beer to the floor of the Senate, as he proclaims he will do, it will mean the first direct attack to lay aside the constitutionality of the Volstead act.

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Fancy French Serges, navy blue grounds with unusual stripes in white and maize, for dresses and odd skirts.

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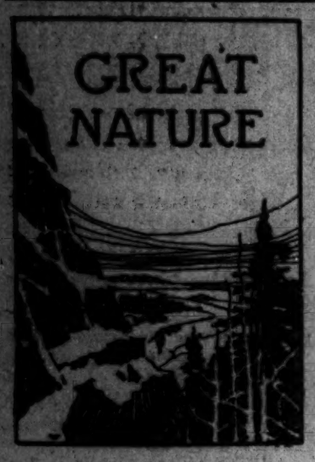

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Greenshank

Of all the birds which spend their summers in the Scottish highlands there is none, to my way of thinking, that has more charm than that unapproachable wader, the greenshank. It is extraordinarily wary and difficult to study at close quarters, hence much of its fascination.

Unlike its relative, the redshank, which makes its winter, as well as its summer home in Britain, the greenshank migrates south in September and October to more southerly latitudes, returning to the moorland at the coming of April. It is nowhere a common bird, and is confined to the wilder parts of the western and northern highlands.

The country where I have mainly studied the greenshank at its nesting is a very wild one. A great expanse of pine forest, interspersed with lochs and heathery clearings, with as its background a chain of hills deep in snow at the nesting season of the greenshank. When the sun shines strong and clear, there lies on the air here a delightful aroma from three pines and their undergrowth of bilberry plants. Redstarts flit through the forest, most handsome of lesser birds, with long red tail quivering and droping as they perch uneasily on some pine branch at your passing. They, too, are summer visitors, wintering in more sunny climes. By the lochs of the forest many sandpipers nest. It is good of a fine June evening, to hear their whistling notes. Goosanders, large handsome ducks, swim and dive in the larger lochs.

It was mid-May one season that, after much patience and perseverance, a companion and I succeeded in taming a pair of greenshank sufficiently to study them at close quarters beside their nest. The nesting site was beneath a fallen pine branch, and in the primitive nest there were four eggs, remarkable for their beauty and the manner in which they harmonized with their surroundings. A few hundred yards away there lay a broad loch. Beside it a teal duck brooded her cream-colored eggs, and tree pipits, most cunning of birds where the safety of their nest is concerned, displayed their wiles to entice one from the nesting ground. Not far away there rose a little "sithean" or knoll. And behind the pines and birches rose great hills still, in mid-May, entirely snow-clad.

This then is the summer home of the greenshank.

How we gradually allayed the suspicions of Mr. and Mrs. Greenshank, how the nest was very nearly robbed by a collector at the last moment, all this is another story. Enough to say that at length, from a hiding place not more than 12 feet from the nest, we spent many days studying the life of the birds. When we approached the nesting ground it was customary for the greenshank to rise from her nest while we were still at a considerable distance from her. Uttering her flute-like alarm note she usually flew off with rapid flight, occasionally alighting on the topmost branches of one of the surrounding pines. On reaching the nest, one of the observers entered the "hide," being covered in by his companion, who with as little delay as possible continued his progress. The greenshank, being somewhat shaky in her arithmetic, never realized that one person remained behind, and once she had become used to the presence of the "hide" and the curious noises which from time to time came from within it, showed complete confidence.

On returning to her eggs, which she generally did within a quarter of an hour, she frequently alighted on a branch a few yards from her nest. Then she walked slowly forward, and before reaching her nest uttered a series of extraordinarily loud and penetrating whistling cries. It seemed curious that she should thus give away the whereabouts of her nest, and at the time I imagined she called in suspicion of the hide. Subsequent investigations, however, have led me to believe that this is the bird's usual behavior. She brooded her eggs with every sign of happiness, and from time to time her mate, who spent most of his time at the shores of the loch, flew over and alighted near, calling to her with soft and singularly sweet cries. Sometimes, in response, she flew off with him to feed, at others she listened with pleasure to his music.

For days mist and rain brooded over the nesting ground. Then with little warning full summer arrived. Each burn was brimful of melting snow; the hills rapidly began to show dark spaces on their snow-filled corries. One day, when the sun shone with intense power and above the hills dark clouds hung, I spent some hours observing the greenshank. At close quarters we had ample opportunities of remarking on the strikingly beautiful coloring of the greenshank's plumage—the barred feathers of the back, the more somber breast, the very long olive green legs; all these things were a delight to the eye.

At length the eggs began to chip. For days the chicks could be heard hammering against their prisons, yet did not emerge. At length one morning on arriving at the nest we were glad to find the small family safely hatched. The day was dull and rainy, and all this day they were brooded by their parent. Early next morning we again visited the nest. The rain had gone, and sun and deep blue sky made the wild hill country look its best. At 8 o'clock in the morning the family were as we left them the previous day. But within an hour the warm sunshine tempted the mother to lead them afield, and with remarkable agility the chicks ran over the ground, following her to a rush-grown pool about 50 yards distant, where it is probable they had their first meal.

For a month or more the families of greenshank, young and old, keep on, or near to, their nesting ground. But with July the young birds become well grown, and shortly afterward they and their parents set out on the first stage of their overseas flight.

OLD FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS GO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

They are breaking down the fortifications which have imprisoned Paris. Those who are historically sentimental regret the demolition of this ring of defensive work. The city has been encircled by a deep ditch strongly fortified by stone, and on the military zones which spread all around were once formidable outposts, towers and bastions, some of which, having been the scene of desperate assaults, have acquired considerable renown. And now all this gigantic construction which confined Paris within definite limits is being razed. These fortifications were obsolete and were worse than useless. They might have served d'Artagnan and his companions but even the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 found them without utility.

As a relic of other days they were interesting, but unfortunately they were like the walls of a jail erected round Paris. Paris was not allowed to expand. Paris was inclosed. The population of Paris has increased by leaps and bounds. It has doubled itself in a generation or two and it goes on growing at a tremendous pace. As the city could not expand in area it has become overcrowded. All available land has been built upon. Houses have become taller. The process could not be carried further. The fortifications had to go.

In another 20 years Paris will no longer be a comparatively small, compact city, but will have spread on all sides into the country and will have no clearly-marked boundaries. There has just been drawn up a plan for the utilization of the terrain conceded to the municipality. The fortifications, properly speaking, represent a superficial area of nearly 1000 acres which have thus been liberated, while the military zone represents a further superficial area of over 1200 acres.

Conditions were attached to the cession of the latter zone. The town has no right to build upon this portion of the ground thus restored. It has to be reserved for sports grounds and for playgrounds, for promenades and gardens, and for other uses which will contribute to the pleasures of citizens. There is in the project which has been drawn up a proposal for an open-air theater to be arranged on the Pré-Saint-Gervais side.

The other 1000 acres which are freed are to be devoted to many purposes. First the railroad companies asked for 350 acres, but they will only be offered about 50. The State also claimed 200 acres for public edifices—barracks, for example. Constructions connected with the port of Paris take up another section of the territory. In the end it would seem that only 150 acres are reserved for cheap dwelling houses, while another 200 acres are to be sold in lots for better class houses. In the district by the Bois de Boulogne the purchasers will only be allowed to build upon one-fifth of the ground they buy. This means that there will be fine private houses with large gardens which will touch the Bois.

One bastion, that of the Point-du-Jour, is to be preserved as a historical monument, and it is estimated that this sacrifice will cost the municipality about 15,000,000 francs. Near the Parc Montsouris on the southern side there is to be an immense Cité Universitaire where will live in appropriate dwellings the Paris students. America as well as England is, it is understood, prepared to help in the building of a little colony for its own students.

The means of communication must, of course, be extended accordingly, and there are many projects for carrying out the metro and the autobuses and the lines of street cars

The point to be specially noted, noted even more than the present plans for the utilization of this land, is that a sort of Chinese wall which surrounded Paris is being broken down, and that there is no reason why in future Paris should not be linked with the surrounding communes. In short, Paris is no longer a definite geographical entity but may sprawl as it pleases. Sometimes one cannot help sharing the sentimental objections to this change.

THE "QUOTING" OF COMPOSERS

A Method of Paying Tribute

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It has often been said that the strongest criticism one musician can offer to another is to use over again the words of songs to which music has already been written or to take the same subject for a musical work as that already taken by another composer. At the same time it is a tribute to the good taste of the earlier composer, for no one would think of setting to music inferior words, or taking inferior or unsuitable subjects which have already been employed.

Similarly it is a compliment to the inventive genius of an earlier composer when a later one borrows his musical ideas or themes and adapts or models them to new purposes. A strong refutation of the charge of jealousy and inharmoniousness among musicians, therefore, is the practice of quoting from each other's works; a practice which is and always has been a common one.

Handel, for instance, took from others so frequently and obviously as to be called by those who misunderstood him and his circumstances and methods, "the great robber." Yet what he did was practically to say, "What a splendid idea! See how well it works out," and to give examples of his own use and development of it. None of the musicians from whom he acquired these ideas was the slightest degree worse off, while we are able, by his use of them, to recognize the value of the thoughts of the smaller men.

John Sebastian Bach, the greatest of Handel's contemporaries, was a great admirer of the violin works of Antonio Vivaldi, who also lived at the same time. Some of those, therefore, he arranged for the organ or for other keyboard instruments, remodeling complete works and taking long extracts from others to incorporate in his own original works. Without Vivaldi much of the best music of Bach would have remained unwritten; but, still more, without Bach and his practical way of proving his admiration, Vivaldi would in all probability be quite forgotten. Nor was Vivaldi the only composer whom Bach saved from oblivion, for though he was not so great a borrower as was Handel, he made quite free with the works of Dieupart and others.

An equally deliberate method was that of Beethoven, whose views on the genius of Cherubini have not been supported to any great extent by later generations. On one occasion Beethoven candidly said that if he were writing a requiem he would use, "note for note," much of the music that Cherubini had already written to that service. Whether this method is a desirable one may be debatable, but there is no question but that it is dictated by admiration.

Liszt, whose powers as an executant and an inventor of new methods of tone production and of the combination of music and other arts were much greater than his originality as a composer, followed the method of Bach. In one particular, however, he varied it. This was by affixing to each of his transcriptions the name of the work in its original form and of the composer, so that the fashion of having a double name (Bach-Liszt, Bach-Busoni, Wagner-Brassin, etc.,) for various works, particularly for the pianoforte, came into vogue.

But Liszt had another and less conscious, as well as a less evident, way of acknowledging the genius of others. In his sonata dedicated to Schumann, the work which in recent years has been regarded as the strongest and most original of all he wrote, he laid himself open to the influence not only of the emotional characters but also of the actual musical idiom and style of Schumann himself, and of Chopin, Beethoven and others. As a whole, the work is based on a subtle kind of acknowledgment and is not that, perhaps, of a great creative mind. Nevertheless, the result is an excellent work, and a tribute, whether intended or not, which is undeniable.

Other composers have done the same thing, sometimes quite consciously and deliberately, as one finds in Holbrooke's "Landscapes," and the number of works by French composers labeled "A la manière de . . . ," and sometimes in the unconscious manner of Liszt himself.

Still more common is the method of writing a "Hommage" to some other composer. Many such works exist, covering all periods of musical history, and ranging from the obvious selections of phrases from their own works which are so popular with military bands, to the more subtle works in which a direct influence is not observable except in the title. Of recent art works in which the two methods are employed, two, Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin" and Stravinsky's symphony for wind instruments, "To the Memory of Debussy," have attracted much attention. Ravel's work is directly and plainly based on the work of his seventeenth century compatriot, without losing any of the individuality of the twentieth century composer. That of Stravinsky might have been entitled "After Reading the Compositions of Debussy," though it contains no actual quotations, and its methods are so startlingly new as to make it questionable whether Debussy, modernist and innovator as he was, would have appreciated the compliment.

Since Couperin wrote his "L'Art de Toucher le Clavecin" and Rameau his "Traité de l'Harmonie" composers have often been theorists and critics, and as such have drawn attention to the excellence of the compositions of others. Schumann in particular, among those of earlier days, paid special tribute to the work of Chopin, Sterndale Bennett and others. Today it is the fashion for young composers to write eulogies of their friends and colleagues for the musical periodicals. But this is not a tribute in their own proper art, and so does not come within the scope of this article. Some of them are following the example of the classical masters in the interchange of ideas which amounts almost to collaboration. Whether they will achieve similar results remains to be seen.

THE ALBANY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Rumor has it—and rumor with expiring leases behind her is a potent personage—that the Albany is to disappear, and with the Albany will vanish one of the most charming corners of London. The present name of Albany is by no means the original, although the building is, and it may be well to give a brief account of the history of the place, now that we are shortly to lose it.

The first Lord Holland having commissioned Sir William Chambers to build him a town house on the site of the old Sunderland House, the family seat of the Holland House being then in the country, tired of it in a few years and sold it, under the name of Piccadilly House, to Lord Melbourne, when it bore the name of the Melbourne House. Lord Melbourne in turn exchanged it with George III's second son, Frederick Duke of York and Albany, for Melbourne House, Whitehall. In 1804 the house, which the Duke of York no longer required, was converted into sets of chambers for bachelors, the gardens behind, between the building and the Burlington Gardens, being built over to provide additional accommodation. The place, which then received the name of the Albany from the Duke's second title, has remained unchanged to the present day, and a residence there is still a coveted thing.

Nothing is pleasanter than to turn from the turmoil of Piccadilly into the quiet of the Albany, with its graceful Georgian front and its well-proportioned windows gay with flowers. Within are rooms of charm and character, finely molded ceilings and paneled doors and walls; and there are no more beautiful small rooms in London than some of these.

Nor have they ever lacked appreciation. Byron thought himself lucky to get a seven years' lease of No. 2-A from Lord Althorpe in 1814, and found them "spacious, and rooms for my books and sabres"; Bulwer Lytton afterward occupied the same chambers, and Lord Althorpe himself, unable, owing to Byron's lease, to return to his old quarters, took another set from 1820 to 1830. George Canning occupied No. 5-A. from 1807 onward; "Monk" Lewis No. 1-K.; Sir William Gell, the traveler and antiquarian, moved into No. 2-I in 1810; Lord Valentia No. 5-H in the same year; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the gallant Governor of Bombay, No. 4-A., Sir Charles Napier another set in 1843; Mr. Gladstone yet another, when Peel was Prime Minister after the downfall of the Melbourne Ministry in 1834.

But the most famous inhabitant of the Albany—that is, for the glory he bestowed on his surroundings—was Lord Macaulay, who in July, 1841, took "a very comfortable suite of chambers in the Albany" and abode there for almost 15 years, then moving to Holly Lodge, Campden Hill. He describes his existence there as "a sort of life peculiarly suited to my taste—a college life at the west end of London"; and he had some reason to congratulate himself, as he told his correspondent, Mr. Ellis, that he had "an entrance hall, two sitting rooms, a bedroom, a kitchen, cellars, and two rooms for servants—all for 90 guineas a year; and this in a situation which no younger son of a duke need be ashamed to be put on his card." There it was that he wrote the earlier volumes of his History of England; here that he entertained some of the best company of his day.

Breakfasts had been the form of entertainment beloved at Holland House and at Samuel Rogers' hard by in St. James' Street, and it was not for a Whig of the Whigs such as Macaulay to depart from the tradition. Here, among Italian engravings and bronze statuettes, among books and relics, he entertained Hallam and Lord Carlisle, Charles Austin and Panizzi, Lord Houghton and his friendly publisher Mr. Longman, prolonging the custom of the social breakfast, which Mr. Gladstone, his cotenant in the Albany, continued, but which now exists in a college or two at Oxford and Cambridge, and holding enthralled by the sustained brilliancy of his conversation men who in their own way were as great as himself.

Think of Thackeray's eloquent tribute in his essay Nil Nisi Bonum; think how he described Macaulay telling the story of how Richardson's "Clarissa" took the hill station at which he was by storm. And then Thackeray's own tribute, how eloquently expressed. "To remember the talk is to wonder; to think not only of the treasures he had in his memory, but of the trifles he had stored there, and could produce with equal readiness. Almost on the last day I had the fortune to see him, a conversation happened suddenly to spring up about senior wranglers, and what they had done in after-life. To the almost terror of the persons present, Macaulay began with the senior wrangler of 1801-2-3-4, and so on, giving the name of each, and relating his subsequent career and rise. Every man who had known him has his story regarding his astonishing memory. It may be that he was not ill pleased that you should recognize it; but to those prodigious intellectual feats, who would grudge his tribute of homage?"

And the Albany, the scene of so much brilliance, so much cordial friendship, is to go. Visit it then while you can, and in its pleasant court recall the great names we have mentioned, and people the quiet rooms with noble men. Their successors may be more splendid than these unostentatious dwellings, but if they can gather to themselves a tithe of the old glamour, the envied dignity of intellectual power, the Londoners of the future should be well content.

A GLIMPSE AT ZAMBOANGA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Zamboanga, the Philippines' farthest south, we found to be as unlike Manila as could be imagined. Indeed, the Philippines no more contain a homogeneous race of people called Filipinos than India can be said to be populated by a single nation of East Indians. Of the many localities in the islands where white men have settled for commerce, Zamboanga appears to represent the bottom rung of native civilization, with the Spanish-molded capital, Manila, at the top. Luzon Island, where Manila is situated, is inhabited mainly by the sophisticated Filipino, while down south in Mindanao live the unspoiled Moros. Twenty years ago Igorrotes, the savage little Negritos, and the Moslem Moros made common cause to contest bitterly American efforts to make them friends. Today, as a whole, they are become America's ardent admirers. Baseball and interesting, enlightening schools have won the younger Moros of Mindanao and Sulu, and through them the distrustful elders, who, for centuries defying the Spaniards, looked only to the Sultan of Sulu as their chief.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Magay, a Moro hamlet by the sea

We visited Zamboanga in May—although seasons mean little, except to the barometer, down at 7 degrees north latitude—and found it no hotter, no damper, than any other near-by spot in the tropics; for example, Singapore, Saigon, or Thursday Island; 115 degrees in the deep shade will, it is true, not boil water, nor bring hoar frost, but 'tis enough, 'twill suffice. It was noticeable how we, in common with resident Caucasians, after twenty-four hours began to slacken our hurried western steps nearer to keep pace with the patient carabao or water buffalo, than whom no creature knows better how to meet warm weather in comfort. This black-hided beast can haul a two-wheel cart, creaking full of imported flour-sacks, so patiently, yet so steadily, that a definite effort of attention is required to detect movement at all. Yet he will with immeasurable patience and perseverance haul that load for days—even until a mile has been accomplished—with never a gesture of irritation. He communicates this excellent quality of patience to all peoples who associate with him, from the Nile to Honolulu.

A compact, cozy little bower is Zamboanga, encompassing two or three American shopkeepers, and planters, several Spanish residents, a group of those ubiquitous Chinese seekers after golden fleece, who are everywhere east of Suez; plus United States consular and customs officials, and 50,000 natives. One perforce enters the town via its smart, prosperous wharf, running well out into deep water where big ships anchor. Electric lights; globe-clusters, mounted on handsome iron posts, as in Minneapolis or Sioux City; concrete urns holding palms; stone seats—usable only at dawn and twilight—a vantage point beside calm seas, from which to gaze off across to where the Sulu Islands lie, gray-blue peaks on the horizon.

Down through the center of town, safely domesticated between white fencing and under white bridges, dashes a wild mountain stream. Round about, Spanish-style stuccoed garden walls, balconies shelving over the street-walks; crowded foliage above, a few bicycles and one-horse cabrillos; a splendidly appointed school; these evidence alien influences and preferences. But move beyond the tiny plaza, beyond the "business section" of Zamboanga, and you run deep into Moroland. Back from the shore, outlying roadways wind between ranks of cocoa palms, tall, clean-boled, graceful; beneath which crowd eager bananas, bamboo, and other pushing tropic vegetation. Here and there, hardly making a break in the roadside border, nestle the fragile mat-houses of the natives; clever constructions of scaffolding, wattling and thatching. Behind them, areas of palm grove with all underbrush cut out, have floors of rich grass, pasturing small herds of zebu. These gentle dew-lapped and humped cattle, matching in color a Jersey cow, are able to thrive all over torrid Asia and Africa, where repeated efforts with northern stock have proved failures. Here they lend an air of pastoral husbandry to these barbaric homesteads which is most singular. Malaysians without chickens are unthinkable. If there is a country home in all the Philippines without its chickens, we did not notice it.

When the Moro takes to seaside habits, his tiny towns revert to the way of the Lake Dwellers. Piles sufficiently long to hold the floors well above high water support bamboo frameworks upon which a whole clustering village perches. On the western edge of Zamboanga lies the hamlet named Magay, surrounded by scores of catamarans, tree-trunk canoes and a few more pretentious sailing craft. There, on strand and in surf, the hatted, but unclothed population could always be seen busily working among their boats. Even here amongst the water-folk, occasionally a peep through a door would reveal a little girl weaving that many-colored, narrow-striped cloth which is a feature of Moro industry, and, on dressing occasions, worn in variety of fashions by all adults of consequence.

HEREDITARY ADMIRALS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The directing genius of the British Navy is not confined to the admirals and others who sit in council in Whitehall. Scattered about various parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom may be found the holders of hereditary naval offices, harking back to the days when it was better to have a man on the spot when invasion threatened than to have to refer the matter to London. There was no electric telegraph then.

The Earl of Lonsdale, for instance, is hereditary admiral of the coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Should he be otherwise engaged when war broke out he might leave his important naval duties (whatever they happen to be) in the hands of Lord Hothfield, who is hereditary vice-admiral of the coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. They are taking no risks in that quarter of the globe. The Earl of Londesborough holds the office of hereditary vice-admiral of the Yorkshire coast. Lord Mostyn is vice-admiral of Carmarthenshire, and also holds sway over the coast of north Wales. In the early days the vice-admiral had drastic powers over the buccaneers who sometimes swarmed into the Bristol Channel, and if that were not enough, the Lord Mayor of Bristol was, and is, vice-admiral of the Channel as far as the two little islands, Flatholm and Steepholm, and possesses an ancient silver oar which he is entitled to have borne before him in virtue of his office. In Scotland the Duke of Argyll can describe himself as admiral of the western coast and isles.

The lord high admiral of the Wash is a person of some importance, who would have to be propitiated before the long-standing scheme of draining the Wash was carried out. The title is hereditary, and is held by the Le Strange family, who claim descent from Saxon days.

Ireland, too, has some of these quaint offices. Lord Talbot de Malahide is lord admiral of Malahide and seas adjoining, Malahide being the seigniorial estate on the coast near Dublin which has been in the possession of the family from the introduction of English government into Ireland. It furnishes an instance, extremely rare, of a baronial estate having continued for upward of 650 years in the male line. The Marquis of Donegal is hereditary high admiral of Lough Neagh, an office created in Elizabethan days, when it was necessary to maintain a naval force on the Lough to keep in subjection the people of Tyrone, Derry, Armagh, and Antrim. And in those days the heriditary high admiral of Lough Neagh was a busy man.

The Floor of the Atlantic

If all the hills on the earth were used to fill in all the valleys, we should have a world as smooth as a billiard ball, completely covered with an ocean 8700 feet deep. That depth is called the "mean sphere level." The Atlantic Ocean has an average depth that differs little from that level, for, compared with the other great oceans, it has an unusually large area of comparatively shallow water.

First comes the shelflike "continental slope"; then follows, at a much lower level, a vast plain of a uniform, dull-grayish-buff color, flat and featureless as the desert, unmarked except by an occasional rock or wreck, or a recently laid cable. This plain continues with hardly a break until it reaches the great mid-Atlantic ridge that extends from Iceland as far south as 53 degrees south latitude and that roughly bisects the ocean. The ridge runs almost parallel with the eastern contour of Europe and Africa. Occasionally the ridge rises above the surface. The Azores, St. Paul's Rocks, Ascension Island, the Island of Tristan da Cunha, and the Gough Islands are all parts of it.

THE POND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Most persons, when first they see it, are inclined to exclaim; "But this is not a pond, it is a lake": and so, judged by size alone, it is. A pond, nevertheless, this blue mere has always been called; and correctly so—as we are informed by those more learned in such matters than ourselves—because a lake, it seems, is the name correctly given to a large sheet of water through which a stream may run, whereas a pond has no such inlet. Certainly that is so with our pond. We see no stream flowing into these waters, which are fed, one supposes, by springs from underground, but we see a brook flowing out from them—a limpid, flower-fringed rivulet, so attractive that it moved the writer, when a boy, to compose a song in its honor.

Long since, the pond has supplanted the brook in his affections. As you walk beside these shining waters, from their junction with the departing stream, between banks of purple heather on your left, and the fringing oaks and alders upon your right, there is company, of all sorts, to cheer you. Young rabbits, with tufted white tails, scurry from under your feet; the nearest water fowl rise flapping, for three beats of the wing, and plunge once more, with a cool "plop" into the shelter of bending reeds: finned and feathered creatures of the adjacent water-world, and the branched bird-lands above it, swim, or fly or perch, or squat. Dragon flies, brilliantly armored in turquoise blue, dart hither and thither; the bobbing dab-chicks are silhouetted, almost black, against the silver morning light, while further out are majestic swans, tame and tranquil. For all that, these birds, idly drifting like white yachts of children, with the breeze, have not, to us, the delight of the wild swans, which we used to see winging, one day, in springtime, from the south, to alight upon these waters.

Those were the days in which, to be out of the world's way, Henry Arthur Jones used to stay at the inn, for the purpose of lying in the heather, and there planning "The Case of Rebellious Susan," or of some other of his plays which, later, were to amuse us, through four acts.

That harking back to the heron, and Arthur Jones, has brought us to the other end of the lake—the wide open end, where there are no bushes to mask the pond; but the flowery grass banks and heather come right down to the water's edge; and you can sit and see all the pageant of the pond, while the cool east wind upon your face carries also to your ears every lightest sound. Upon that breeze can be heard quite plainly the dabbling of webbed feet in the water, half a mile away, where the swan, cunningly balancing himself, dives head foremost. Close on our left is a little bay, with a sandy beach and grassy dunes, as though it were by the sea. Here the red cattle come down to water, knee-deep; and also, in holiday time, the merry summer children, to dig, and paddle, and bathe: but there are no children here yet; and the cattle are now away browsing upon the moorland hills, which a few years ago were white with the bell tents of an army 10,000 strong. They are all gone, long since, those soldiers: swiftly and silently nature has reasserted her sway over the arid waste they left, behind them; and we are glad that once again the peewit, and not the bugler, here greets the morning with reveille.

The breeze freshens; a million catspaws ruffle the blue surface, and tiny surfs begin to break, with lyric melody, and little wisps of white foam, upon this miniature shore. With the mounting sun heats rise from the sand; it is almost time to seek the inn. Yet that hostel, unfortunately, is not quite the inn of Jones' day, nor of Rebellious Susan's. It has become conscious, comfortable—the sort of place where they don't care a bit if you dress for dinner; and where they regard with some suspicion the midday caller who might be carrying sandwiches in his pocket. Yes, the inn has changed. Nevertheless, it remains a good inn. And the pond is still the pond of our boyhood.

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CENTRAL AMERICAN CENTENARY PLANS

Observance of September 15 Is Arranged in Washington, as Well as in Guatemala City, Scene of National Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In announcing the celebration of the centenary of independence of five Central American countries, which is to take place this week, the Pan-American Union has issued the following statement:

"The 15th of September is a memorable day throughout Central America. It will be more memorable this year because of the anniversary or centenary that is to be observed in Guatemala City, as well as in the capitals of the other republics. The city of Washington will also be the scene of festivities in honor of the natal days of the Central American nations. The diplomatic representatives in Washington, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have issued invitations for a reception in the Pan-American Union Building for the evening of September 15. President and Mrs. Harding, Cabinet officials, statesmen, diplomatists, and society in general, are expected to be present in honor of the occasion.

A Record of Progress

"In view of the interest in celebrating this centenary within the boundaries of the respective nations, as well as at Washington, it may be timely to glance back into the pages of history.

"A hundred years ago, or to be more exact, on September 15, 1821, a body of men assembled in a small one-story building in Guatemala City. These men undoubtedly possessed liberty-loving spirits similar to those who assembled at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Possibly they had been encouraged by the success of the American patriots; at any rate, history records the fact that the 'Cradle of Liberty' in Guatemala City housed a seething spirit of unrest, and that as a result of the deliberations the 'Acta de Independencia' was drafted, signed, and on the following day proclaimed to the world.

"About this time the country which now comprises the five Central American republics was the 'Kingdom of Guatemala' under a Spanish captain-general.

"The dawning of the nineteenth century brought with it a new thought which swept, seemingly with the sun and wind, overseas into distant and suffering lands—that of human liberty. Whatever else Napoleon did that men deplore, his detention of the King of Spain in 1808, and his overthrowal of the ruling oligarchy, broke the spell of belief in the divine right of the occupants of thrones, and set men free. Not that they at once grasped the idea of freedom. The struggle between veneration for governing powers and the desire for self-government lasted a few years longer in Guatemala than in the other Spanish-American colonies, owing to various promises of representation and recognition as an integral part of the monarchy, and to their greater isolation and suppression.

Last Yoke Thrown Off

"The independence of Guatemala, unlike that of the countries of South America, was proclaimed without the years of struggle, battling, and bloodshed. The country had been so strictly governed, so severely oppressed, and so isolated from the rest of the world for purposes of gain, that gradually its enslaved people became without power or purpose, helpless in the grip of rulers who regarded this Central American colony purely as a source of perpetual income.

"As already stated, the capital of Guatemala is to be the central scene of the centenary celebrations. To this city have come numerous delegations from sister republics. Among the events scheduled are athletic games in which young men from the several republics will be contestants for honors; Boy Scout organizations have arrived from the neighboring countries; international musical contests are on the program; the best poem on the occasion will draw a valuable prize; essays and original novels are provided for, and the authors of the best ones submitted will receive honors and prizes; a congress of students will assemble to discuss present and future problems. All in all, the centenary promises to be a gathering of much importance to Central America, and incidentally to the world at large."

Central American Compact Signed

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The Constitution of the Federation of Central American Republics was signed here on Saturday. One of the features of the ceremonies was the planting of a memorial tree.

The flag of the Federation, symbolizing the resurrection of the Republic of Central America, will be raised here on September 21, the 100th anniversary of the independence of Central America from Mexico, and allegiance to the emblem will be sworn at that time.

FINANCE MINISTERS INVITED TO CONFER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Mellon, as chairman of the Inter-American High Commission, has addressed a call to the ministers of finance of all the South and Central American countries for a series of meetings here and in the other respective capitals to discuss the international exchange situation.

The meetings are to be held simultaneously, beginning on December 21, and will consider means of relieving the unsatisfactory exchange conditions existing on this continent and to study the effect upon trade within the Americas.

The ministers of finance of the various republics have been requested by Mr. Mellon to submit detailed reports of the discussions at the meetings, together with such proposals for remedying the situation as may be favored.

DRY ACTS FOLLOW THE CONSTITUTION

Provisions in the Amendments Amply Protect the Home of a Citizen From Illegal Search, Says New Jersey Dry Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—"A man's house is his castle, but not his distillery or 'speak-easy'," said G. Rowland Munroe, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, in commenting on the attempt of the wets to make it appear that the Volstead and Van Ness prohibition enforcement acts violate the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

"This amendment," Mr. Munroe points out, "provides only against 'unreasonable search and seizure,' saying:

"'No warrant shall issue except, (1) upon probable cause, (2) supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing, (3) the place to be searched, and (4) the papers or things to be seized.'

"Our New Jersey Constitution reads the same. The only question is: Does either the Volstead or the Van Ness law conflict with these proper and most familiar provisions?

"As a matter of fact, neither law presents a thing which is new in search and seizure. It is well established procedure.

Lawyers Approved Acts

"The Volstead law does not even set forth this procedure. It simply refers to an earlier act, and says a search warrant may issue as in the 'Espionage Act.' These acts were approved by the Judiciary Committee of Congress, comprising many of the ablest lawyers in the United States. They were fought out under the eyes of all the people of the nations. To say that any procedure was approved, contrary to the Fourth Amendment, is too ridiculous to deserve serious consideration.

"And yet, these false alarmists assert that every prohibition agent, in carrying out this old procedure, has violated the Fourth Amendment. These search and seizure provisions require exactly what the Fourth Amendment requires, viz:

"'No search without a warrant based upon an affidavit showing 'probable cause' for believing that the law is being violated in a specific place, and also describing 'the things to be seized.'

"The object of the wets is to prevent search and seizure, and to permit bootleggers to ply their trade entirely untrameled by officers of the law, or so it would seem. The object of the federal and state constitutions is not to prevent search and seizure, but to insist that it be reasonable.

Outcries Without Cause

"Large outcries about 'invasion of the home' may, for a time, fool the unthinking, but when it is realized that no home can be invaded without a proper search warrant, issued in the very manner safeguarded by the Constitution, it will soon be seen how hollow and purposely misleading are their false alarms.

"The state Van Ness law goes even further than the Volstead act to protect the home. It requires proof of 'actual knowledge' that the home is being used for, or in connection with, the illicit sale of liquor. A false affidavit, an improper search warrant, or improper execution of the warrant can be severely punished under the law. This is as it should be. The homes of law-abiding citizens must be sacred; but when law violators violate the sacredness of their own homes, by using them for unlawful purposes, unless the arm of the law can there reach them it is indeed futile; and any citizen who raises a false clamor in order to protect law violators anywhere, has no claim to virtue entitling him to criticize others who under the law are honestly trying to enforce the law."

LOMPOC'S HIGHWAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The city of Lompoc near here is greatly pleased over the letting of the contract for the building of the Buellton-Lompoc-Surf highway by the board of supervisors. Any day now will witness the start of a project which has been the dream of Lompoc residents for many years.

WORK INCREASE, WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Massachusetts — Increase from a five-hour day and five-day a week schedule to an eight-hour day, with a cut of 10 per cent in wages of shop and office force, has been announced by the plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The seventeenth annual convention of the American Civic Association will be held at Chicago, November 13-17, it is announced. "The sessions will be planned to voice the spirit of civic revival," the announcement said.

ENFORCEMENT IN CALIFORNIA AIDED

Ordinance, Approved by Court Decision, Working Terms of Volstead Act Applicable; Adopted by Cities and Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The court of the Third Appellate District of California recently rendered a decision of the utmost importance to the enforcement of the prohibition law in California, when it sustained in every way the enforcement ordinance prepared by the State Law Enforcement League, and adopted by a large number of cities and towns throughout the State. This ordinance, briefly explained, makes the Volstead Act a part of the ordinances of the city or town adopting this ordinance, and so enrolls the police powers of that city or town for the immediate enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Following the upholding of this ordinance by the Appellate Court, the State Law Enforcement League issued a statement showing results of the application of this ordinance which are of interest to all the states in the Union, as well as to California. The statement, in part, follows:

"Cities and counties of California which have adopted the enforcement ordinance, as presented to them by the State Law Enforcement League, are the following: Stockton, Sutter County, Del Norte County, Tulare County, Antioch, Martinez, Lodi, Contra Costa County, Humboldt County, Tracy, Tehama County, Richmond, Santa Barbara County, Chico, Redlands, Rocklin, Claremont, Whittier, Santa Paula, Pomona, LaVerne, Crescent City, Madera County, Holtville, Imperial County, Tuolumne County, Lompoc, Merced County, Arcata, Livermore.

"Passed to print by Berkeley.

"Introduced in Oakland, Red Bluff, San Rafael, Merced and Sausalito.

Oakland Takes Action

"Oakland, the third largest city in the State, with a population of 216,261, passed the ordinance as introduced by Commissioner F. F. Morse, with the other affirmative votes of Commissioners F. Soderberg and W. H. Edwards. According to an estimate compiled from police records, fines totaling $150,000 annually have been going into the United States Treasury on evidence gathered by the Oakland police, which could, under this ordinance, go into the Oakland city treasury. With the change of administration, July 1, a motion to reconsider was made and passed for the purpose of determining a legal point. Attorneys familiar with the situation declare that reconsideration after final passage of the ordinance is illegal, and that the ordinance is now in effect in Oakland. The question of the present status of the Oakland ordinance has been referred by the City Commission to City Attorney Leon Gray for an opinion.

"The City of Berkeley, one of the first cities to introduce the ordinance, decided — after exhaustive investigation of this ordinance and the short form by reference — to pass the ordinance presented by the State Law Enforcement League. This was done by unanimous vote after final approval by City Attorney Frank B. Cornish.

"The Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County has now passed the ordinance after District Attorney Thomas W. Duckworth had added several novel features of his own, chief of which was the raising of the penalty to seven months' imprisonment and $600 fine, thus taking the cases into the Superior Court. The writer is not prepared, however, to recommend this procedure to boards, other than boards of supervisors.

"In Tuolumne County those not particularly pleased with a county law against bootlegging invoked the referendum. The election was held June 21. The ordinance was passed by the voters by a vote of 855 for the ordinance to 527 against the ordinance. Tuolumne County has heretofore been 'safely wet' in 'wet and dry' elections, but the citizens there demonstrated that they believed in enforcing the law of the land. County Clerk Ed. L. Gorgas has called my attention to the fact that Tuolumne County is the first county to actually put into practice the raising of the penalty as cited above.

Others in Line

"City Attorney F. W. Henderson of Merced advised the passage of the ordinance there. Mr. Henderson stated he was afraid of the practicability of the short form by reference.

"In Arcata the referendum was tried to defeat this ordinance. The election was July 12. The ordinance carried, 170 to 120.

"The City of San Rafael passed this ordinance as an emergency measure on June 13. Mayor George Alpers advises that fines put into the city treasury in the first 15 days from this ordinance amounted to $3250.

"Town Clerk Ferd Snyder Jr. advises that Tehachapi has passed the ordinance.

"Madera, advises City Attorney Sherwood Green, has also passed the ordinance.

"City Attorney Forrest A. Plant advises that the board of trustees of Davis enacted the ordinance July 18.

"The City of Selma has passed the ordinance as presented by the City Attorney, Joel H. Smith.

"On presentation by District Attorney L. H. Hughes, the County of Plumas has enacted the ordinance as presented by the State Law Enforcement League.

"Colusa County has also passed the ordinance after the same had been shortened somewhat by District Attorney C. K. Afran.

"The city trustees of Sonora passed the ordinance following the referendum election in Tuolumne County. At the said county election the voters of the City of Sonora, always wet on purely wet and dry issues, gave a majority in favor of the county ordinance of 90 votes.

"City Attorney W. I. Wilson sends me a copy of the ordinance as adopted by the City of Brawley early in the year, with such changes and modifications as Mr. Wilson found necessary to meet the peculiar needs of the City of Brawley.

"Assistant District Attorney J. H. Laugenour, writing for District Attorney C. C. McDonald of Yolo County, advises the introduction before the board of supervisors of this ordinance. As city attorney of Woodland, Mr. Laugenour had previously submitted the ordinance to the city council of Woodland, whose favorable action was reported in our last letter.

"Thus over one-fourth of the counties of the State have to date passed the ordinance presented by the State Law Enforcement League, and a proportional number of cities."

RHODE ISLAND CUTS DOWN ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Illiteracy in Rhode Island is 6.5 per cent of the total population, the Bureau of the Census announces, which is a decrease since 1910, when it was 7.7 per cent.

According to the census of 1920 there are 31,312 illiterate persons 10 years of age and over in the State, "illiterate" meaning unable to write. Of this number 694 are native whites of native parentage, 1561 are of foreign or mixed parentage, and 28,169 are of foreign birth. The number of illiterate Negroes is 839.

The total population of Rhode Island, as recently announced, is 69.6 per cent native white, and 28.7 per cent foreign born white. In 1910 the percentage of foreign born white was 32.8. The total population also includes 10,063 Negroes, 110 Indians, 225 Chinese, 35 Japanese, six Hindus, and five Filipinos.

Less than one-third (29.2 per cent) of the white people in the State are native Americans born of native parents, the total native white of native parentage being 173,553, while the foreign element is represented by 173,499 foreign born whites, 183,660 native whites who had foreign born parents, and 64,268 who had one parent foreign born, the other being native.

EARLY REVIVAL OF MINING FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Metal mining as an industry is on the verge of stimulated activity and prosperity, says J. F. Calbreath, secretary of the American Mining Congress, who visited Salt Lake City recently. An era of productivity and prosperity will come within the next six months as a result of the stabilizing influence of the tariff measure now before Congress for consideration, and of the genuine need of metals in the various industries, he declares.

TIME TEST CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—A test of the validity of the daylight saving ordinances throughout New Jersey has been made by Minch Brothers of Bridgeton, New Jersey, owners of 20 farms. The concern failed to appear in court at a certain hour under a state law requiring the marking of carriers. Justice Long gave judgment against them in default and an hour later, standard time, they appeared. Counsel has applied for a writ of certiorari, which carries the case to the New Jersey Supreme Court for review. The point to be determined is whether Justice Long had jurisdiction at the time he imposed the penalty.

RAILWAY SEEKS INVENTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—A fortune awaits the inventor of an electric brake if he can be found. Officials of the Southern Railway Company have been trying for months to learn the whereabouts of Herbert R. Hedden, a machinist of Beloit, Wisconsin, who three years ago sought unsuccessfully to interest them in his device. Mr. Hedden has not been heard from since he left Beloit for a trip to Cincinnati three years ago.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Dry Law Benefits Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—That prohibition and prosperity go hand in hand seems to be rather well demonstrated by a comparison of the previous and present status of those counties in California which had voted themselves dry prior to national prohibition, and have kept themselves as nearly dry as possible under national prohibition, with those which voted wet before the whole country went dry, and which have made no especial effort to assist the federal prohibition enforcement officials and agents in their work of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Consideration of the report of the California State Board of Equalization for 1911; the Statement No. 16 of the California State Controller's Department, concerning property values for 1920; the federal census reports for 1920, and the report of the Secretary of State of California on the state results of the general election of 1920, bring out some fundamental facts about the results directly traceable to prohibition. Whenever a bootlegger is arrested, or a still uncovered, the liquor interests raise a great cry that national prohibition cannot be enforced, but when the wild night life of whole cities fades out, when school attendance gains by leaps and bounds, when arrests for drunkenness and crimes produced by drunkenness show remarkable decreases, and when dry areas progress hundreds of per cent beyond their wet neighbors of the same soil, products, production, productiveness and people, there is no need to impress on the public that here is the real truth regarding prohibition, its enforcement and its results.

Results Are Manifest

Possibly from no state in the Union are these results more manifest than from California, the State of all the states which, due to its tremendous wine industry, professed to believe that prohibition would bring disaster to thousands of its inhabitants. Here is the answer, compiled from the publications cited above. Only the values of the land itself are considered, for the movement of ground values is fundamental in a comparative study of the different sections of this, or any other, state. Changes in land values and drift of population come very near being an inevitably accurate register of the opinions, purposes and even character of the people. During the decade from 1911 to 1920, land values, including city lots, increased 55.6 per cent in the State as a whole, and the population of the State increased 44.1 per cent. Land values increased in every county except Amador. The election report of 1920 on the Harris Prohibition Act shows that there were 24 dry counties, and 34 wet counties in the State. The following two tables show the increase or decrease of land values and population for the wet and the dry counties, separately:

County—	Land Values Increase Per Cent	Population Increase Per Cent
Wet Counties		
Plumas	227	8.0
Sutter	169	59.8
Mono	155	53.0 loss
Alpine	116	21.4 loss
Lake	103	2.2 loss
San Joaquin	91	57.5
Mendocino	88	0.8
Yuba	83	3.3
Colusa	68	20.2
Napa	62	4.4
Alameda	48.5	39.8
Placer	47.5	1.9
Contra Costa	45.5	70.1
Sonoma	42.5	7.6
Lassen	42	77.2
Siskiyou	41.5	1.4 loss
Sacramento	41	34.2
Eldorado	39.5	14.2 loss
San Diego	39.5	82.0
Calaveras	37.5	32.6 loss
Yolo	36.5	22.8
Sierra	26.5	56.5 loss
Monterey	26.5	15.9
Marin	26.5	8.9
Modoc	26	12.4 loss
Shasta	23	29.4 loss
Solano	22	47.3
Santa Clara	19.5	20.5
San Mateo	19	38.4
Nevada	14	27.4 loss
San Francisco	10.7	21.5
Trinity	9	22.7 loss
Mariposa	7.5	29.9 loss
Amador	1.4 loss	14.2 loss
Dry Counties		
Imperial	443	219.7
Inyo	198	0.8
Orange	171	78.2
Fresno	139	70.2
Madera	133	45.8
Butte	122	10.0
Kern	110	45.4
San Luis Obispo	98.5	12.9
Kings	97.5	35.7
Del Norte	93.5	14.1
Stanislaus	84	98.4
Los Angeles	75	85.3
Ventura	74.5	56.6
Santa Barbara	71	43.2
Riverside	68	45.0
San Benito	63	11.9
Glenn	58	65.2
San Bernardino	53	29.4
Merced	43	62.2
Tehama	38	13.0
Humboldt	28	10.5
Tuolumne	17	22.2 loss
Tulare	13	66.6
Santa Cruz	11	0.5

Exceeded State's Average

All the large dry counties, with two exceptions, exceed the State's average increase in population. Only six wet counties, and four of them among the largest counties in the State, exceeded the State's average, while two of the wet counties—San Diego and San Joaquin—are so nearly dry that they now have, or had when the Harrison Act was voted on last November, so narrow a wet majority that it is merely a shadow. The majority of the dry counties, such as Los Angeles, Orange, Fresno, Kern, Riverside, Imperial, Santa Barbara, and Stanislaus, had greater increases in both land values and population than the State average. Yet every one of the largest and most important wet counties, such as San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara and others, dropped below the average increase of the State. Five wet and seven dry counties more than doubled their land values, so that this condition would imply that they gained equally. But, as a matter of fact, the five wet counties were all of them among the smallest and least important counties in the State, while the total valuation of the seven dry counties is very nearly 10 times as great as that of the five wet counties. Eleven of the most important dry counties exceeded the State's average increase of land values, but only two wet counties did this, while one of them, San Joaquin County, is virtually dry now.

STAND PAT CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Representative J. D. Beck of Viroqua, Wisconsin, says it is time that the people put their eyes on the nation's law-making body. "I have never seen such an exemplification of 'stand-patism' controlled by 'big business' as is now being shown by the majority of men in Congress and the Administration. A man who wants to say something for the farmers and laboring men, or who has some bills to shift the burden of taxes upon the big fellows, is practically refused a hearing. The secretary of the National Farmers Union was refused a hearing the other day."

CITY DEBT DIMINISHED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — New Orleans may soon be placed on a cash basis if the plans of the finance commissioner prevail. The commissioner has just paid $100,000 on the 1920 debt, leaving a balance of $50,000 carried over from last year. This is exclusive of the city's bonded indebtedness. When the present commissioner assumed office late in 1920, the city, however, owed $108,000 from the year 1919 and $900,000 for 1920.

EMPLOYMENT GAIN PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Managers of the Indiana free employment bureau, after conferences with large employers have announced that the employment situation in Indianapolis will be back to about 70 per cent normal by the middle of this month. It is said by them that conditions throughout the State are improving at the same rate.

FUND CAMPAIGN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mississippi — Renewed efforts are soon to be made to raise the Mississippi pro rata for Far East relief. Great quantities of propaganda literature will be sent out from here to every county, city and town, urging the people to give according to their means. Mississippi is being asked also to contribute 40 carloads of corn from her record 1921 crop.

WORK FOR MANY ON WATERWAYS

Proposed Use of the Unemployed to Construct Safeguards to River Property and Thereby Solve Two Great Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A proposal to create a great civil army to complete permanent protection for the banks of the great waterways of the United States as a solution of the unemployment problem, which admittedly is assuming serious proportions throughout the country, is offered by George W. Kingsbury, one of the pioneer residents of South Dakota.

As Mr. Kingsbury, who is a veteran journalist, views it, the challenge presents itself in several ways. There are millions of men out of work, and they must be supported, either by organized charity, by thievery, or by work. There are thousands of acres of the best land that the country affords being washed away each year by turbulent and uncontrolled streams such as the Missouri River at Yankton. A great deal of it is already gone, much of it is endangered, and the rest is unsalable and undeveloped because nobody wants to buy a farm that may go down the river at the next high water. The rivers are receiving little attention, because even the haphazard "pork barrel" aid given favored sections in the rivers and harbors appropriations by Congress has practically ceased, in the north at least, during the last three or four years, because of publicity.

The idea, according to Judge Kingsbury, is to enlist the unemployed in a civil army, giving them enough to live on and to keep them out of want. They would be put under the direction of competent engineers, having some degree of semi-military authority to prevent strikes, and the like. They would work at protecting the banks of the most ravaging streams at first, developing a comprehensive plan of land conservation which might extend over a period of 25 years, should the need of it continue, or which might cease after the worst places were cared for if work for everyone returned. Work might be provided for 100,000 men on an estimate, for a long period of time.

Land would be saved then—valuable land. Rivers would be made capable of use for transportation, and there is still a widespread belief that river traffic with its possible economy will again come into its own in this country. The streams would be thrown open to tourist traffic, and here again a local example may be cited, in that travelers who have troubled to go from the headwaters of the Missouri River, past Yankton, and to the Mississippi River have told of it as a trip of wonderful grandeur and beauty. All these things would come, Mr. Kingsbury points out, and the cost would be no greater than that of supporting the unemployed, as they must be supported in some way, for they will not starve. He commends it to the consideration of people interested in the solution of the unemployment problem, and those interested in the Missouri River, and to the South Dakota representation in Congress.

GOVERNOR OF HAWAII ISSUES DRY APPEAL

By cable from special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — In furtherance of a campaign begun to enforce prohibition more rigidly and especially to halt the manufacture of illicit liquor, Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, issued a proclamation calling a public conference for September 15 to discuss ways and means of ending the traffic.

The campaign is directed especially against the liquor called "Okolehao," illicitly manufactured and sold in large quantities. The Governor says he will rally all the forces of an aroused and intelligent public opinion to the end that the illicit liquor business shall be eradicated.

"Wear-Ever" for ONLY 39c

One Quart ALUMINUM HARD—THICK—SHEET STEW PAN

(Regular Price 85c)

LIMITED

This offer extends from Sept. 12 to Sept. 24, 1921

Note the difference between ordinary thin aluminum and "Wear-Ever." "Wear-Ever" utensils are made from hard, dense, cold rolled THICK sheet aluminum metal.

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We Invite Your Early Inspection

EXPORT MARKET NEEDED FOR DYES

American Manufacturer Must Plan for Foreign Dyestuff Trade, Editor of Color Trade Journal Tells Chemical Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How the United States has taken the lead in the world's chemical industry since the war is illustrated by the Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries in the Eighth Coast Defense Command this week. The exposition, which stresses the dye industries' demand for protection, follows the joint sessions last week of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain.

How far American dye manufacturers may eventually export their products was a question raised by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, editor of the Color Trade Journal. He said that the domestic market for dyestuffs absorbed only about 12 per cent of the world's dyestuff production.

"If proper and regulatory measures are adopted by Congress for his aid," said Dr. Matthews, "it may be expected, for a few years at least, that the bulk of the domestic market may be at the disposal of the American dyestuffs manufacturer. It is not reasonable to suppose, however, that unusual forms of protection and regulation will be extended for more than a few years; consequently the time will soon come when, even in the domestic trade, the American manufacturer will have to face competition under conditions that are more or less normal to the flow of international trade.

Detrimental Factors

"There are now many factors detrimental to the export of American dyes. Quite outside the fact that business in other countries is low, we have to contend against high cost of transportation and great differences in exchange rate. Beyond these difficulties are those of a commercial nature. Only a few of our dyestuffs companies have any kind of foreign representation or have established branch houses to handle and develop their business. It would seem that outside the large companies it would be necessary to handle any export trade and dyestuffs through a consolidated export house which could successfully handle the development of a dyestuffs business. It is a question whether such an organization could properly meet the situation of such a complicated business. It is a question if such a company could properly run a service department in other countries and this is a very important feature.

"There have been other lines of industry which have formed associations for handling an export trade in their products and we understand that our present Secretary of Commerce is a great believer in this method. There have been suggestions that this system be tried by the American dyestuffs manufacturers, but the dyestuffs business is so far different from most other lines that it is doubtful if a really successful scheme of export organization could be drawn up.

Export Market Large

"Some of the larger dyestuff firms are strongly opposed to entering any such organization, believing they must maintain individuality and identity in the maintenance of their own export branches. Any such organization would, therefore, be limited to a number of relatively small dyestuffs concerns and it is doubtful if those would have the line of products necessary to build up a really effective business.

"If the American manufacturer rests content with a limited domestic market and does not make any effort to secure his proper proportion of the larger world trade, the manufacturers in Germany and Switzerland will surely have a distinct advantage in that they will have at least six times as extensive a market, and this will furnish them with six times the power for research and development, six times less the burden of overhead expense, to say nothing of the advantages of being able to put out a much wider range of products and the possession of a much more general market.

"It would seem a necessary policy for the dye manufacturers to build up an export trade of a size commensurate with the capital investment in others. To do this it will be necessary to build up an entirely different style of the industry on the whole, in this country, for under the present disjointed and non-coordinated system, there is not a sufficiently strong or uniform front to furnish any serious competition with the foreign dyestuffs industries in the world's markets."

BILL FOR STOCK LOANS FAVORED IN WEST

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—As a measure of the greatest importance to the live-stock interests of the northwest, the Kellogg bill, now pending before Congress, is regarded as the most far-reaching in scope of any heretofore introduced for the relief of the live-stock producing industry. An outline of the provisions of the law was recently given by Don Livingston, commissioner of agriculture of South Dakota, at an informal meeting with members of the Sioux Falls Live-Stock Exchange.

It was pointed out by Mr. Livingston that under the proposal of the Kellogg law, which would place the rehabilitation of the cattle-producing industry in the hands of the War Finance Corporation, it would at once make nearly $500,000,000 available for stock loans that are to be handled through banks, trust companies and other financially responsible sources; that these loans would extend over a period of from six months to two years, and would be subject to renewal upon proof that the live stock forming the basis of the security was receiving proper care at the hands of the borrower; that the rate of interest on the loan would be reasonably low, and in accordance with the value of the risk.

Sioux Falls live-stock men declare that this is the only practical plan yet presented that would make possible the rebuilding of the cattle-producing industry, and would make funds immediately available; that if it becomes a law it will be the means of improving agricultural conditions generally, and will give an opportunity to put the abundance of cheap feed to use that is now going to waste because of the lack of marketable outlet.

Referring to the proposed law, John W. Wadden, president of the Sioux Falls National Bank and also of the local chamber of commerce, declared that it would go a long way toward solving the present problems of the farmer and live-stock producer, and that under it all of the sound banking institutions of South Dakota and adjoining states would be in a better position to aid stock-raising enterprises.

WAGE CASES WILL HAVE REHEARING

Judge Landis Announces That Chicago Building Unions Dissatisfied With Recent Grant May Air Their Grievances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement has been made by K. M. Landis, United States District Court judge, that he will grant rehearings to the Labor unions in the building industry which are dissatisfied with his recent wage award. Rejection of the $1 an hour wage offered by the employers' organization has been voted by the carpenters' district council. The carpenters were one of the six trades which refused to accept Judge Landis as an arbitrator. A resolution was passed at a meeting of the council demanding enforcement of the old wage scale of $1.25 an hour until May 31, 1922.

It is expected that with the exception of the carpenters, Judge Landis' decision to grant rehearings will be effective in inducing the members of other crafts who have walked out, to return to their work until after the rehearing.

An appeal to every workman to remain at work until arrangements can be made for a rehearing was made by Thomas S. Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

"A number of the unions have grievances to settle when a rehearing is held by Judge Landis," he said. "Some of the unions have been hit harder than any others in the wage award and it is difficult to keep them at work, but I candidly believe that most of the differences can be ironed out.

"In the meantime the workers should remain solidly behind officials of the union. The news that he will grant a rehearing should keep those workers on the job who have not already quit, and should send the others back to work."

Both the Associated Builders and the Building Construction Employers Association maintain their stand that the decision by Judge Landis must be adhered to both by contractors and workers, asserting that, if Labor refuses to keep its pledge, non-union men will be employed under the terms of the agreement and the open shop maintained in the city in the building industry.

PROHIBITION AGAIN SHOWS ITSELF A HELP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Friends of prohibition in this city point to the fact that although there has been a notable increase in the number of applications to the Family Welfare Society for assistance during the month of August the reports from the district officers show that drunkenness was responsible for only two applications. In view of the fact that in past years of depressed industrial conditions, before prohibition went into effect, drunkenness was always an important factor in the calls for assistance, it is felt by prohibition supporters that the present unemployment situation is tremendously benefited by the absence of the saloon.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES TO BE PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

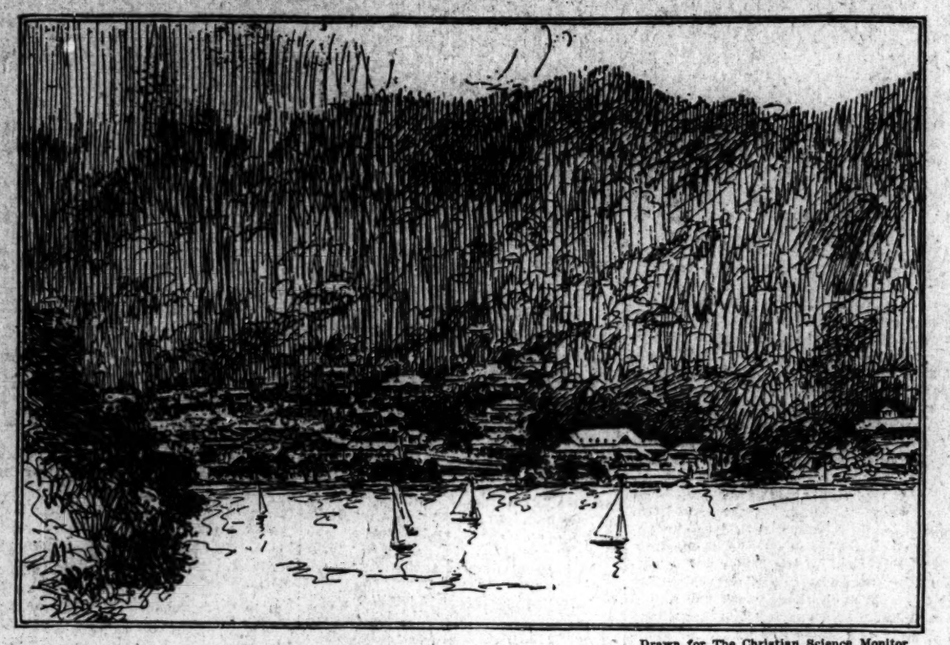
NEW YORK, New York—The National Consumers League plans to apply to the hotel industry the league rule of purchasers' responsibility for employment conditions. To this end the league has asked 500 educational, religious, philanthropic, commercial and political organizations to hold their annual convention where women hotel workers are protected against excessive hours of work, seven-day labor, work after 10 o'clock at night, and where they are assured of a living wage.

The league says that the hotel industry, though one of the great women employing industries, is amazingly unstandardized as to employment conditions, and to have paid little attention to their betterment. Only five states, Massachusetts, North Dakota, California, Oregon and Washington, and the District of Columbia, protect their women hotel workers by law.

AN INDIAN HILL STATION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The greater part of India, and certainly of northern and central India, is a huge plain of the consistent level of a billiard table. The traveler might consider that never had he been in so flat a country and would the flatness ever end. All of a sudden along India's land barriers except the eastern, and even there are fair-sized hills and forbidding swamps, but more on the north than anywhere else, he comes straight up against a mighty mountain barrier. The mountains are beautifully clothed with forests, the air is clear and refreshing. As the traveler mounts higher and higher, he finds the mountains and passes growing ever harder until he comes to the everlasting snows and the highest mountains of the world.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Naini Tal, a fashionable summer resort in India

There are no more refreshing and beautiful places than the Himalayan hill stations. Every year the Government of India and the provincial governments retire for some months to a hill station perched at an average of from 6000 to 8000 feet. The Government of Bengal goes to Darjeeling. The Government of India and the government of the Punjaub go to Simla, also a very beautiful spot. The northern army and other Punjaub people go to Murree, and further north there is beautiful Kashmir.

The united provinces have two hill stations, Mussoone and Naini Tal, the summer residence of the government. Naini Tal was first discovered by Europeans in 1839 and in 1862 the government discovered its beauties. Since the resort is built around a lake nestling in the heart of the mountains, a lake about a mile long and one-fourth of a mile broad, one can get boating here, a thing practically impossible in India apart from Kashmir or Bombay. Mountains to the height of 8000 feet or more tower round the lake—itself at an attitude of 6300 feet—on every side except the east, which is the outlet. The European community at Naini Tal numbers several hundreds during the summer, and men are coming and going every day from all parts of India as they secure their leave. The Boat House Club and the lake, the Chalet and the hotels are scenes of the greatest social activity.

EXPRESS TARIFF INCREASE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—The Montana railroad commission has denied the application of the American Railway Express Company for an increase of 26 per cent in intrastate rates. It is asserted by the commission that the express company failed to show that the present rates were unprofitable.

Denial that the increases granted express companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission are binding upon state commissions is made in the decision of the Montana board.

Figures purporting to show that Montana already is paying a higher express tariff than near-by states are quoted. It is asserted that express rates here are 209.8 per cent of the first-class freight rate, while in North Dakota the relationship is 190.3 per cent and in Washington it is 170.7 per cent.

An application for a reclassification of express commodities also was denied.

COUNTRY SCHOOL SYSTEM CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Drawing a vivid picture of the one-teacher rural school in Wisconsin, which he says is 30 years behind the times, John Callahan, state Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a report to Gov. John J. Blaine urges consolidation of the country school districts. He says that unless education in the rural districts is to be made as common and as effective as it is in Wisconsin cities, it is idle to expect the more intelligent parents to remain there, for "the school is one of the most, if not the most, determining factors in the choice and retention of a home."

He suggests a general survey of each one of the 71 counties, made by a county board of education, which would then formulate a proposed consolidation plan of the districts. With such a survey it would perhaps be possible to place in consolidated districts three-fourths of the people now living in rural districts. "Such a plan would permit in all such areas the erection of school buildings conforming to the latest standards of school architecture," he points out. "It would make possible instruction in both regular and academic and in special or vocational subjects by adequately trained teachers. It would permit the children to have normal social contacts with one another in the class room, on the playground and in all school activities, which cannot be had in the old one-room school.

He says that today there are young girls in charge possessing greater scholarship than the earlier teachers, but lacking in judgment and in the general knowledge of life and business needed to properly guide the young boys and girls. "We cannot believe," he says, "that the opportunity for rural children will be materially improved within the next decade unless there is provided a better school building, more adequate equipment and well-trained teachers."

MINIMUM WAGES TO FIT COMMUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kansas—Minimum wage of variable standards to fit the cost of living conditions in different sections of Kansas may be expected from the industrial court following its investigation into the costs of living throughout the State. While no definite announcement of the plan has been made, the investigations thus far have revealed that there is a wide variation in the cost of living and possibly the standards of living in different communities. If it is possible to make a minimum wage for women and minors that will fit these varying conditions it is expected that the court will follow this procedure.

At the present time the minimum wage is a flat scale for different classes of employments, but applying to each employment throughout the State. If the new plan can be worked out it is proposed to fix a general basis schedule which will be the minimum for any point and then add certain percentages for different communities, according to the showings as to the cost of living.

It is the announced intention of the court to fix the minimum at a sufficient amount that every working girl in manufacturing, mercantile and public housekeeping employments shall be able to support herself without having to depend upon parents or relatives for low room rent or board bills.

FRIENDSHIP FOR THE UNITED STATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—"There is a most friendly feeling among Colombians for the United States and her people," said Dr. Gonzalo Perez of Bogota, Colombia, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Perez is inspector of Colombian consulates in the United States, Cuba and the West Indies and just passed through New Orleans in the course of an official tour which brings him on his first visit to this country.

"The ratification by the United States Senate of the long-pending treaty between our two countries has increased the cordiality between our two peoples" Dr. Perez explained.

"Some modifications and changes were made in the treaty by the United States Senate in its ratification, but the newspapers of Colombia as well as well-informed citizens are confident that the Colombian congress in its next assembly will promptly agree to the changes made in the compact.

Dr. Perez stated that candidates for the presidency are already in the field in Colombia. The election will be held next February. General Pedro Nel Ospina and Gen. Alfredo Vasquez Cobo appear to be the principal aspirants for the high office.

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ECONOMY URGED TO LOWER TAXES

City and Town Tax Rates in Massachusetts Show General Increase—State Figures Per Capita Levy to Be $115

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Strictest economy should be the practice during the coming year, declares Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, in sending to officials and assessors of Massachusetts cities and towns tables of statistics on taxation which show the per capita tax in the Commonwealth to be $115. Income taxes will be smaller because of grading down of salaries and corporation taxes will drop as a result of business depression, he says, and new high tax records will be reached unless "the economy emergency brake is applied at once and kept on."

The trend of tax rates upward is indicated by the announcement of the levy in many cities and towns. Increases varying from 40 cents to $8 are the rule, and only five decreases are recorded in the rates announced by about 35 towns and cities in the eastern part of the state. The extremes are set by Newbury, with a rate of $10, and Methuen, with a high record of $40.30, an increase of $7.30 over the preceding year. Newbury's rate was one of the two that is neither an increase nor decrease.

Per Capita Tax $115

The tables compiled by Mr. Long show that approximately $47 out of the $115 per capita go for state, county and city or town uses. The remaining $68 goes to the federal government, which received $259,000,000 in taxes from Massachusetts in 1920. A total of $184,000,000 was used within the State, the total money raised by taxation in the Commonwealth being $443,000,000. Mr. Long also issued a table compiling the highest square foot valuation in each of the 38 cities in the State, the highest point being reached in Boston at $240 a square foot.

Increased running expenses is the predominating excuse given city and town administrations for sending up the tax rates. This higher cost is credited to higher salaries paid teachers and municipal or town employees, or is explained by the resumption of public buildings, particularly schools. In several cases the installation of the "two-platoon system" in the fire department, an issue submitted on many ballots at the last election, is said to be responsible for an appreciable part of higher running expenses.

In cases where a decrease is announced, or where the rate is only slightly advanced, it is found that revaluation of property has given such promise of revenue as to warrant a drop or has very nearly offset the larger expenses of administration. Newton, one of the larger cities to announce a decrease, found the rate cut of $2.20 from $27.20 possible because of a systematic revaluation of real estate, increased building and other city assessment. The total more than offset higher demands from the State, county and metropolitan districts.

Reasons for Increase

One city which has announced a jump in its tax rate from $29.80 to $37.20, cites unemployment appropriations, unpaid bills of former administrations, expansion of school budgets and increased state tax as reasons. County and state tax demands on communities have been uniformly increased, but it is felt that the effect they have had in sending up the local tax rates has been measured by the institution of economy and the employment of such means as revaluation by the city or town.

The industrial depression is given in a few instances for the tax increase. The city of Woburn finds it necessary to raise its rate to $33.80 from $26 because of the depression that early affected the leather business, property valuation dropping and two tanneries being destroyed. This step was taken despite the obvious deterrent to building that a high tax rate implies.

Methuen, which has the unenviable high record rate thus far announced, is confronted by an increase of $7.50, despite the fact that it voted for retention of town autonomy, as against absorption by the City of Lawrence, with the assurance of a tax reduction. Highway improvement appears in a few explanations of tax increases. While it is regarded as inevitable that the majority of tax rates should go up as a result of many natural expenses of upkeep and new building, it is also felt that acceptance of the advice to economize will result in a general downward trend another year.

COMPLAINTS OVER QUALITY OF WHEAT

Harvest of Kansas Product Said to Have Been Neglected and to Have Caused Softness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — Considerable complaint as to the quality of Kansas wheat harvested this year is coming to the State Board of Agriculture and State Grain Department from millers both within and outside of Kansas. The farmers appear to have become careless in handling their crops this year, as there are many hundreds of acres of wheat still in the shock, practically four to six weeks after being cut, and this should have been threshed or stacked two weeks ago.

The result is that the wheat berries are badly bleached and the wheat has become quite soft and its strength has been materially reduced. The millers complain that the wheat does not make good flour and the bran is unsatisfactory and of poor quality.

"The harvest situation during the war was so bad that it seems the farmers became careless," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "Under government urging, the farmers threshed their wheat from the shock to as great an extent as possible. Since then the farmers seem to have followed much the same practice. B. Needham, master of the grange organizations in this State, was here a day or so ago and told me that in some fields the weeds had grown so high the threshers actually had to conduct searching parties to find the wheat shocks.

"The wheat, exposed to the weather in the shock, bleaches out, becomes soft, dries materially and often mildews, molds and sometimes sprouts. If stacked properly this does not happen. The wheat in the stack goes through the sweating process and does not do so in the shock.

"The complaints have become so numerous and the situation so serious this year that this department is planning an active campaign next season to try to prevent a recurrence of this condition."

BOSTON TO BUILD LARGE NEW HIGHWAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—What is regarded as the greatest street improvement in the history of Boston has been authorized by the Mayor in signing the final orders for the construction of Stuart Street, from Huntington Avenue to Washington Street. The building of the new 70-foot highway will entail the destruction of a theater, part of a hotel and many other buildings, awards totaling $2,391,068.25 being made for property taken for the highway. This is practically offset by betterment assessments levied on property holders to the extent of $2,369,936.95. It is estimated, therefore, that the new highway can be constructed with a total net cost to the City of Boston of $371,131.

BONDS TO BE SOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—The school board here feels that the national need of investing in Liberty bonds is not now so intense that it warrants a municipality holding them if the money is needed for school purposes. The Liberty bonds of this district, therefore, are to be sold and the proceeds used to redeem as many bonds of indebtedness as possible.

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OLD TOLL BRIDGE IS SOON TO PASS

Chief Connecting Link Between Maine and New Hampshire to Be Superseded by Modern Steel and Concrete Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—Tourists from all over the United States have passed over the old toll bridge which connects this city with Kittery, Maine, and which provides the main exit from the State of New Hampshire into the State of Maine. Throughout the automobile season thousands of machines move over this ancient structure, the connecting link between the two states on the main highway between Boston, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine.

On December 31, 1922, a new bridge, of steel and concrete, without tolls and to cost approximately $1,800,000, will take the place of the old toll bridge, the work now having progressed to a point where completion within the time allotted by the contract seems practically assured. It is promised that the new bridge will be one of the handsomest on the Atlantic coast. Although the old bridge is said to take care of about three-quarters of all the traffic which enters Maine it is expected that the new structure will tend to increase the amount.

The states of Maine and New Hampshire and the Federal Government are to share equally in the cost of building the bridge proper and $1,500,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. The approaches are to be taken care of by the two states involved in the transaction and the cost of these is likely to add something like $300,000 more. The bridge is being constructed by the Piscataqua Bridge Commission, which consists of Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine; John H. Bartlett, former Governor of New Hampshire, and Edwin H. Denby, Secretary of the Navy.

The bridge is to pass over the Piscataqua River at a point somewhat removed from the old structure. The entire length of the bridge and roadway will be about two-fifths of a mile and it is planned that the approaches shall be beautiful and dignified, as the entire work is to stand as a memorial to the Maine and New Hampshire soldiers who fell in the recent war.

It is expected that all the piers and abutments will be finished this year and that in the spring the work of placing the three spans will begin. The center span is to be a draw of the vertical lift type and its weight of 1,600,000 pounds will be counterbalanced by heavy concrete weights. The height through the draw when lifted at high water will be 155 feet, which is 15 feet more than the clearance under the Brooklyn Bridge.

The location of the new structure takes in Badgers Island, which is not only one of the most interesting spots in the State of Maine but has the historic distinction of being the place where John Paul Jones' famous ship Ranger was built and which historians say was the first ship flying the United States flag to receive an official salute from another nation.

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SPAIN SEEKS NEW MOROCCAN POLICY

New Premier Thinks Spain, by Holding Coast, Would Fulfill Mission Without Conveying the Idea of Conquest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—On the resignation of the Allendesalazar Government upon the understanding that a stronger and more representative ministry must be formed to deal with the tremendous crisis that had arisen in connection with Morocco, the political leaders were at once summoned again to the capital, and at the outset Dr. Anthony Maura, former Premier and Conservative leader, was given an audience of the King and later was commissioned to form a government on national concentration lines. It appeared at the beginning that in this he had the support of the Count de Romanones and other political chiefs who were not of his party complexion.

Mr. Maura, who at ordinary times stands apart from the political movements of the time and keeps himself distinct from the Conservative Party, who no longer desire him for leader, is generally appealed to in great national emergencies, partly because of the prestige he holds among most sections of the country, and partly because he is able to collect the various sections with a patriotic call as others cannot. But Mr. Maura, as is well known, is intensely Conservative, too much so, as it is urged, for Spain in modern times, is inclined to an autocracy which others resent in him, and is declared by his critics to be too unpractical. He is the great hidalgo, one of the best political patriots that modern Spain has known, a splendid Spaniard, to whom his country is much indebted; but they say he belongs to an era that has passed. That does not alter the fact that in this enormous crisis various political entities thought that he was the man for leadership as no other was, and Mr. Maura took the call seriously, yet with some show of reluctance and as of only obeying the highest and most imperative demand.

National Governments

It is well known that in these times Mr. Maura has developed great but, as some consider, fantastic views upon the possibility of "national" governments. He can no longer lead a purely Conservative government, and evidently if he is to lead at all it must be a coalition of some sort that he leads. A few months ago, at a time of crisis, he endeavored to form a very remarkable and complete concentration government, even going to the length of offering a place in it to Mr. Vasquez de Mella, the well-known leader of the Jaimists, who refused on the ground that his party could have no association with government as it is now in Spain. A meeting of the proposed elements was held at Mr. Maura's house, and it ended in failure that was little short of ridiculous. When, in the middle of the European war, the situation of Spain had become critical, Mr. Maura was then called to lead the national government that was formed, consisting of all the monarchical sections. Never did a government start out with a finer program or with more splendid professed ideals. The politicians of all sorts were brimming over with emotion, and on the day when Mr. Maura presented his government and his program to the Cortes he made a most fervid oration, and various others followed his example. Such a scene had never been seen in the Cortes before, and people believed that a new era of patriotism had begun in Spain. Yet within a few weeks this great national government was in difficulty with itself; indeed within only a few days there were rumors of dissension, and after but the shortest of seasons the ministry collapsed, with nothing achieved, the most miserable failure known.

These circumstances are inevitably remembered now when Mr. Maura again essays to lead a national government on much the same lines as before and in a crisis far more desperate. Mr. Sanchez Guerra, a Maurist and the president of the Chamber, says that "the maximum crisis ought to be served by the maximum authority and the maximum authority is Mr. Maura. No other public man possesses such qualifications as he does." But the official Conservatives, those who were followers of Mr. Dato, remember the difficulties that Mr. Maura placed in their way, and are not enthusiastic for him now. It is believed that his old coadjutor, Mr. de la Cierva, is willing to assist him.

A Test of Spain

It is a curious circumstance that while at one period, a few years ago, Mr. Maura and the Count de Romanones were great enemies, and there was a famous scene when the former shook himself free from Parliament declaring that it was falling to perdition when led by such a man as the Count and that he would have nothing to do with it (the King had to call him to a realisation of his responsibilities), the two are generally forecast together now when national ministries are being talked of, and so it is again. The cynics say that this is because, after all, they find themselves in much the same situation. Mr. Maura, once the accepted leader of all Conservatives, is left by them, and though the Count de Romanones is still nominally the Liberal chief, his following is comparatively small, his prestige with Liberals is less than it was, and in all the talk of Liberal concentration efforts and the uniting of the sections, the Marquess de Alhucemas is mentioned as leader. So there is apparently a certain kinship of situation and sentiment between Don Antonio and the Count.

In this connection a point has arisen which causes alarm in the minds of Spaniards with a deep sense of the obligations and the destiny of their country. It is realized by such that these moments are a test of Spain, and they believe that, cost what it may, the country must go through with her great effort and falter not the least in Morocco. That is, beyond all doubt, the feeling of the best elements in the country, that of all who are properly educated to the circumstances of the time. Of course it is not the feeling of the uneducated masses; that has always been known. Whether Spain was right or not to embark upon this African enterprise is not a question to be considered now; the fact is, as it is maintained, she has committed herself to it; if she withdrawn her prestige would descend lower than it had ever been, she would be a nation of no account, and she would fall from the international councils, while South America would disown her. On the other hand, if she makes a success of Morocco she may rise to great heights again. That is the case for Moroccan continuance, and it is notable that even some of the Republican and Socialist elements that have hitherto not been friendly to the enterprise, agree that Spain must go on now more energetically than ever.

Policy in Morocco

But in these difficult times, when inevitably there are sentiments expressed elsewhere to the effect that Spain had better give it up, it is being stated in responsible quarters that Mr. Maura announces himself as an advocate of a complete reversal and toning down of Spanish policy in Morocco, that he would give up the idea of subjugating the zone in the manner attempted, would fortify the parts in which the Spaniards have so far established themselves and would leave the rest to some sort of colonization, when and how it might be effected—if ever. A question immediately arises as to what would be the likely position of the Spanish settlements behind these fortresses after the Moors had thus established their power. It is also pointed out that if Spain reduces her effort and enterprise there is an end once and for all of the Tangier problem. It cannot be. But even more strangely, the Count de Romanones, who in recent times has been a strong advocate of a more powerful army, is reported to have expressed himself not merely to the same effect but as having stated that if the country insists it may be necessary to withdraw from Morocco altogether! There is something so strange about these announcements that there is a general belief they will be much modified in the near future when the time for official pronouncements may come.

However much such ideas might be approved by a section of the masses, it is certain that no statesman will succeed by them in Spain. It is remarked that if a strong man now came out with a ringing cry of "España!" calling for such a national effort in Morocco as would prove to the world the capacity of the country, he would bring the people behind him and achieve such a success as no other could. But there is no such man.

Opportunities Squandered

Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformistas, once Republican, more recently accepted as of the Monarchist section even though Reformistas are nominally Republicans, a man who is always talking of his programs and coquetting with the promise of his support to the Liberal Left, says that of course if the King calls him to consultation he will proceed to oblige at once, as always. "I consider the moment to be one of much gravity," he says. "I suppose that this will disappear soon, and that a beneficial normality will supervene, with a Conservative Cabinet, presided over by Mr. Maura." A keen and independent student of Spanish politics exclaims, "What chance has Don Melquiades Alvarez and how he squanders them with his empty vacillations!" Lerroux, the Republican leader, speaks his mind more emphatically, vehemently. He says he would rather not talk of Morocco at the moment, but he adds that the reign of the "cucos" or the political gamesters draws to an end and that the policy of the country can no longer be shaped in gossip corners. "The times are difficult and the problems very grave," he says, "When it is opportune I will speak of Morocco, and when I do so I shall not bite my lips."

Mr. Maura and the Count de Romanones are now exercising great reserve and say nothing of a conversation they have had with the King. It is known, however, that in this conversation three subjects were dealt with, namely, the organization of the army, the international problem and the financial situation. Mr. Maura said that before these questions were settled they ought to determine what policy should provail in the future in Morocco, whether it should be political or military, or both. He said he thought there has been confusion in Spain upon the nature and extent of the military action in Morocco according to the treaties and the upholding of the rights of the country. He thought that Spain by maintaining her positions on the coast might assist the Khalifate and fulfill her mission without giving the character of conquest to her action, and giving priority to political action over the military. This, it is reported, he said to the King, at the same time expressing his view that he could form a strong government with men of political independence and that, being sure of a majority, he would not need a dissolution of Parliament.

IS LABOR IN BRITAIN FACED WITH PLOT?

Writer Comes to Conclusion That Extreme Allegations on Both Sides of the Industrial "Fence" Lack Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—British politics are noted for their freedom from extremism. For centuries the genius of the British people has proved itself orderly in its progress and in its movements toward reform. But while this is true of the bulk of the nation, there have always been sections small and unimportant, which have held extreme views, either advanced of reactionary, and which have tried to use secret and unconstitutional means for their realization.

The present day is not without its "wild men"—on both sides of the political arena. Much has been heard about the "red peril." The Morning Post and the Duke of Northumberland have conducted a vigorous propaganda with the purpose of drawing the attention of the public to what they consider to be the menace of revolution implicit in the Labor movement. They have certainly exposed some interesting negotiations, and they have proved that certain leaders of Labor, even though they are innocent of revolutionary designs, have yet been keeping most unorthodox company. But the net effect of the Morning Post-Northumberland campaign has not been sufficiently terrifying to alarm the British people; it has excited a mild interest, but no fear; and the Prime Minister's attitude of kindly toleration is an accurate symbol of the attitude of the people as a whole.

But while a great deal has been heard about Labor plots very little attention has been directed to the accusations which are being made in a certain section of the Labor press concerning the existence of an anti-Labor plot. Yet such accusations are stated in definite and explicit language, and chapter and verse are given for some of the assertions.

"Defeat of the Working Class"

The most sensational indictment of this character which has been made takes the form of two articles in recent issues of the New Age. They are entitled "The Defeat of the Working Class" and they deal with the coal dispute, wage reductions, and the course of Labor politics since the termination of the war. The first point made is in connection with the demand by employers for a general reduction of wages in order to reduce the cost of production while not proposing the reduction of profits. This demand is explained by reference to the national debt. "The question at issue," the auther states, "was whether the interest on the war debt should be paid out of profits or wages. If wages could be forced down while profits remained at their present ratio, or were increased, that meant that the interest on the war debt would be taken out of wages and not out of profits." The capital and interest on the debt, he points out, are standing at the figure at which they were issued when the purchasing power of money was low, and are now a charge on the community in a time when its purchasing power is rising.

This being the background of the industrial situation in September, 1920, it was a deliberate policy on the part of the employing class, according to this writer, to attack the trade union representing workers in the fundamental industry, viz: the Miners Federation. Accordingly an artificial collapse of demand was engineered. Factories closed on all sides, the employers being protected by the refunding of excess profits duty and the interest on war loans. At the same time certain spokesmen of the Federation of British Industries made representations to the government to demand cheap coal from Germany as a reparation, with a view to knocking the bottom out of the market for British coal and thus catching the miners at a disadvantage. On learning that in three months there would be delivery in sufficient quantities to bring this about, the government entered into the famous "more production" agreement in October by which the miners accepted a speeding-up piece rate scale, and thus by their own accelerated efforts "hewed their way to their own destruction."

Machinations of Decontrol

The next step in the alleged conspiracy was that by which the possibility of having trouble with the two great unions of miners and railwaymen at the same time was avoided. The decontrol of both mines and railways had been fixed for August, 1921, and the step was taken of bringing about the decontrol of the mines five months earlier. This is the true explanation, according to the writer, of the decontrol of the mines on March 31, and all other statements are camouflage by the government to hide their conspiracy. It is further stated that the case of the mines was so weak as to be unpresentable except in the hands of a skillful advocate like Mr. Lloyd George.

That, according to the New Age writer, is the kernel of the plot which was supposedly devised by the government and the employers to reduce the working class to submission. First the miners, as being the strongest of the trade unions, were to be crushed; then the others would be easy prey.

It is only fair to the writer in the New Age to point out that he indulges in condemnation of the leaders of the workers just as severe as his condemnation of the government. He accuses them of being easily outwitted, and of being led to destruction by their conceit and vanity. In fact he states that the employers and the government knew that a victory for the Triple Alliance would mean the assumption of the government of the country by the trade union representatives, and that the government was on the point of giving way when it was served from doing so by the "foolishness" of the miners' secretary, Frank Hodges. On the evening before the general strike was to take place the government had decided upon a proclamation declaring the resumption of decontrol, to be issued at 6 o'clock on the Friday, thus giving in to the threat of the unions. But this was rendered unnecessary by the complete transformation in the situation which followed upon the statement made by Mr. Hodges to the meeting of members of Parliament which took place on that Thursday night.

The plain man will probably be as unmoved by this exposure as he has been by the "red terror." He will in all likelihood go his way unconcernedly, feeling that after all the extremists on one side and the other "cancel out," and that the vast body of both employers and workers are free from class hatred and from wicked designs upon each other.

RACE DIFFICULTIES IN JOHANNESBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Negotiations in connection with recent events at the French Club, where certain white waitresses were dismissed and their places taken by St. Helena boys, have resulted in the St. Helena boys being withdrawn and white waiters appointed, it being pointed out that the union concerned had local autonomy, that both the women's and men's sections of the Industrial Union are against the employment of colored labor in any form where there are white men or women out of employment who can do the work, and that there was no alternative in the case of the French Club but to ask for the employment of white labor.

At a public meeting of the Colored Labor Union, a protest was adopted against the attitude taken by the white workers. It stated that representatives of all colored workers in the Transvaal strongly deprecated the apathy and laxity displayed by the government in their welfare, and held that if the government wished to ameliorate the high-tensioned feeling already existing among the colored people it should provide some means of police protection.

ALFALFA GROWERS COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Alfalfa seed growers of western South Dakota recently perfected the organization of what will be known as the Western South Dakota Alfalfa Seed Growers Exchange, with the object of marketing through the exchange the alfalfa seed produced by the members of the exchange this year. The members claim to have accumulated thus far a total of 1,000,000 pounds of alfalfa seed in the exchange, the purpose being to sell it themselves through the exchange, so that the seed cannot be handled by outside dealers.

AID ASKED ON PONTCHARTRAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The board of directors of the New Orleans Association of Commerce has joined with the local building trades council of the American Federation of Labor in asking the federal government to establish under the Gulf Coast Defense Division a properly equipped life-saving station on Lake Pontchartrain between West End and Spanish Fort.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF BRITISH LIQUOR BILL

Lord Milner Supports New Plan Because It Embraces Public Control; Lord Astor, Because It Provides Local Veto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the resumed debate in the House of Lords on the Bishop of Oxford's Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, particulars of which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, important speeches were delivered by Viscount Astor and Viscount Milner. It is a unique spectacle in British history to find husband and wife, in the House of Peers and House of Commons respectively, advocating reform of the law.

Premising general agreement that there is a drink problem—that the national efficiency is impaired by excessive consumption of alcohol—Lord Astor said the three alternatives before the country were private ownership, disinterested management, and prohibition. The Bishop's bill, recognizing that no reform can be carried unless backed by public opinion, made a direct mandate from the people essential to any change. Local or national option had been adopted throughout the British Empire, except in England, Wales, and Ireland. The referendum was democratic, and particularly suitable for dealing with the drink problem. Accepting existing statutes, the bill provided for compensation with a time limit, so that due provision could be made for the cancelling of licenses. The bill did not commit the whole country to any drastic change; it allowed for local experiments. He had not met any temperance reformer, however keen, who believed that England would go dry now or in the near future. Very few areas would vote "No License" at the first poll, but as success followed local experiments they would be adopted by an increasing number of areas.

As to Compensation

With regard to compensation, the bill accepted the basis recommended in 1917 by Lord Sumner's committee, which arrived at the capital value of the trade by taking the net profit for a datum period and multiplying it by a certain number of years. The bill would give 100 per cent compensation at the first vote and reduce the amount at each successive vote, so that at the end of the time limit no compensation would be payable in the case of a no-license vote.

In estimating the cost to the community of any change in the present system, it should be asked whether that system was economic, whether the State could afford it, and whether it was in the national interest. The country was now paying the liquor trade £145,000,000 more than it did before the war to collect the taxes on drink. This was not a "Pussyfoot" question, but a business proposition, and as such this large payment could not be defended. There was undoubtedly a demand for the reformed public house, but he did not believe a single genuine temperance reformer was in favor of the reformed public house in private hands. He (Lord Astor) was against the nationalization of any industry in which the maximum production and consumption was wanted, but the liquor trade was not such an industry, hence he favored state management.

The temperance parties would incur a great responsibility if they rejected a bill framed on these lines; he believed it would be supported by the general public; and far-sighted men in the trade realized that new factors had arisen. The increased efficiency of Canada and the United States would bring temperance to the fore, and the women's vote would have enormous influence in reform.

Lord Astor concluded: "People often ask me, 'Why should you or anybody else interfere with other people's social habits?' to which I reply, 'In prehistoric days every man thought only of himself, and the weakest went to the wall. Gradually civilization developed and advanced, and then Christianity arose. Prehistoric man changed his point of view. Man began to realise that he had a responsibility toward his family, then to his clan or his tribe, and eventually to his state; and now we all realise that we have corporate and collective responsibility toward everybody else. The national conscience was forcing many individuals to give up their prejudices and preferences for the good of the whole community.'"

Lord Milner supported the bill because it embodied for the first time in any measure introduced into Parliament public ownership and control of the liquor traffic. Recommendations made by the Liquor Control Board four years ago made such an impression on the government that they were within an ace of introducing a measure for taking over the manufacture and supply of liquor throughout England and Wales. He believed that would have been the greatest blessing to the country and a triumphant economic success. The Carlisle experiment was a hard nut to crack for those who said that the acquisition of the liquor trade by public authority must necessarily be economically unsound. The profits were so great that, after paying all costs and providing liberally for depreciation, and paying interest on the capital required to buy out private interests, the public authority was in a position within four years to replace half the capital required for the acquisition of those private interests. Here was a case where social and economic advantage went hand in hand.

Opposed to Confiscation

Like the Lord Chancellor, he did not desire prohibition. He had never been able to convince himself that a majority, whether local or national, had any right to cut off a minority from reasonable opportunities of obtaining alcoholic drinks, if they desired to have them. But he could not agree with the noble lord in denouncing any kind of regulation of the drink traffic. When he grew so eloquent about the hardships of people being unable to get drink between 11 and 12 or between 10 and 11 p. m., whichever it might be, he rather wondered whether he objected to there being any such thing as the closing of public houses at any hour whatsover, or whether he also regarded it as an intolerable interference with the liberty of the public that opportunities of obtaining alcoholic drinks should not be afforded to everybody at every hour of every day and night. Opposed to prohibition, he was totally opposed to confiscation. He would rather pay too much than too little to the people at present interested in the trade for buying up private interests.

In conclusion, Lord Milner said he believed it was vitally necessary to get rid of the system under which large numbers of people had a direct interest in pushing and encouraging the sale of drink, and this could be done without placing any financial burden on the community and with actual economic advantages. The true and most hopeful road of reform was, he believed, that of state purchase.

EMIGRATION FROM AUSTRIA IS SMALL

Though Numbers Were at First Large the Mark's Low Value Makes Traveling Prohibitive

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—With the sudden collapse of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, many thousands of persons, who held what seemed to be absolutely secure positions, found themselves all at once without any means of subsistence. Army officers, government officials, court functionaries and innumerable other persons employed in official or semiofficial institutions were forced to find some new means of livelihood at a moment's notice. Naturally one of their first thoughts was emigration, and so in all parts of the country emigration societies were founded whose membership increased daily.

The emigration movement in the first months of 1919 assumed enormous proportions. But it proved to be only a fictitious movement, as the most desirable emigration countries belonged to the entente states, which immediately closed their portals against all subjects of enemy states. The few countries left were for various reasons impossible: either the journey was too expensive, the labor conditions unfavorable or the climate intolerable. Since those first days, the people have become more accustomed to the changed conditions; the food situation is rather better and the low value of the crown makes traveling prohibitive. Hence it is not surprising to learn that the actual emigration from Austria is extremely small.

In the first six months of the present year only 7423 persons appplied to the official Austrian Emigration Bureau for information about various foreign countries, which is less than one person per thousand of the whole population. Only 2544 persons, about three for every 10,000 of the population, actually emigrated. Of this number nearly half, 1153, were women, and one-third of the whole number, 884, were under age. These figures show that the majority of the travelers were not real emigrants—that is, persons giving up their means of livelihood in one country, to seek new employment in another—but rather persons who are living with relations at home and now go to other relations abroad.

Another remarkable feature in the emigration figures is the large number of persons leaving Western Hungary, the country which is now being handed over to Austria. Vienna naturally heads the list of emigration centers with 1176, or nearly half the whole number.

With five-sixths of the emigrants gone to the United States, a very small number was left for the other countries. Only seven persons went to Canada and none to Australia or Egypt. There was only one Austrian province, Voralberg, where more emigrants went to South America than the United States, namely 13 to Argentina and 13 to Brazil, as against eight to the United States.

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RUSSIA AND THE FOOD SHORTAGE

Situation, While Extremely Serious, Is Said to Give No Evidence in Support of the More Sensational Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—Reliable reports from various parts of the country are now becoming available regarding the famine situation in Russia. It is clear that the food position is extremely serious for many millions of people in the afflicted provinces, but there is no evidence to support the more terrible stories of horror and political upheaval which emanate in the continental centers responsible for the constant supply of "scare" news about Russia.

The Soviet Government is quite frank about the conditions. It realizes fully that if the Volga provinces cannot be relieved enormous numbers of people must starve, and if that occurred its own position would become exceedingly precarious. But apart from this, many of the government administrators are moved by humanitarian considerations, as is proved by their anxiety to cooperate with the foreign relief missions already in Russia, and their readiness to support the abolition of measures which are likely to stand in the way of full and free help from the rest of Europe, and particularly from America.

In consequence of this, the government has been working vigorously for some time past in the organization of relief agencies. Some of this work was done secretly, before the facts of the famine were generally known. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, for instance, that it was recognised two months ago, when the first reports of the effect of the drought on the Volga crops was received, that immense quantities of grain would be needed to save the population, and that any possible help in the way of gifts from abroad would suffice to meet only a small part of the need. The economic and trade departments of the government, therefore, set to work to prepare for the transfer of any surplus from the other parts of Russia and for the purchase of grain abroad. This latter operation was naturally conducted in secret, because of the obvious risk of putting up the market against the buyers.

Soviets Admit Facts Frankly

The facts about the crop failure are given openly in the Soviet journals, and they are confirmed from other sources. Investigations in June showed that in the greater part of Russia the rye and oats crop was likely to be only two-thirds of the normal average, while in what are now known officially as the "famine provinces"—chiefly along and south of the Volga from Nijni-Novgorod to Astrakhan—the yield was then estimated at less than one-third. In these provinces, however, the drought continued unbroken, and early in July locusts swarmed over the eastern area, with the result that over the whole of this district there is not enough corn merely to sustain one-fifth of the population, variously estimated as from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000. In certain areas, particularly in the rich corn lands of the Samara Province, the locusts left but 60 to 70 pounds of grain per acre. In some other parts of the country there was rain early in July, and it is hoped, therefore, that a little larger surplus than had been expected will be available from these districts. Much will depend on the possibility of organizing the necessary transport.

So far very little is actually known as to the number of peasants who took part in the panic migration from the stricken provinces at the beginning of July. These trekkers comprised for the most part the elements of the mixed tribes living eastward from Samara, among whom the nomadic instinct survives strongly. A year ago the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in his travels through certain parts of Russia, saw many crowds of these wanderers camping near the Volga piers waiting for chance steamers. When the prospects of famine were first realized many hundred thousands of these people left the villages and marched eastward in search of food. There were undoubtedly affrays in the villages and towns they passed through. Some bands have reached the borders of Turkestan, but what has happened to the majority is not yet known. It is expected that information will soon be forthcoming, as the relief commission dispatched by the Soviet Government on July 20, with Mr. Kalinin as its chief, will investigate conditions over the whole of the famine area.

Government Steps for Relief

The government's own relief measures will be carried through by this commission, which is to arrange for transport, organize the distribution of surplus food obtained from other provinces, establish food supply centers and especially kitchens and depots for the children in the towns and villages, take measures for the preservation of the cattle, and distribute seed corn, so that the next harvest may be assured as far as possible. The authorities have also issued an appeal to peasants in all other provinces to pay their corn tax promptly and to give up for the relief store as much as possible of their surplus grain. To the industrial workers, on the other hand, they appeal for a great effort to increase production so that more corn may be obtained by the exchange of commodities.

Voluntary, non-political relief organization is proceeding rapidly and comprehensively. A central committee, with Mr. Kameneff as chairman, has been formed in Moscow on the initiative of Maxim Gorky, who is visiting Germany and England as the commissioner of the committee to appeal for help. This committee includes among its members officials of the old Tzarist régime, former ministers of the Kerensky government, representatives of the cooperatives, the daughter of Tolstoy, and others who have resolutely opposed the Bolshevist methods. They have appealed for unity to fight the distress, and for a cessation of political controversy until the peril is passed. The work of this committee is to be facilitated in every way possible. Arrangements are being made that any foreign missions shall work in conjunction with it, and it is to have priority of transport for its stores.

The general attitude of the Soviet Government is shown by the decision, just reported, to release the American prisoners, against whom charges of espionage and so on have been alleged, in order to secure the help offered by Mr. Hoover. It is regarded as probable that in like manner the attitude of the Soviet to the social revolutionaries and others imprisoned on charges of counter-revolution will become more clement.

In Great Britain an appeal is being issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a relief committee composed of men and women of all classes and parties is being formed. It is proposed that it shall work in conjunction with the Friends Emergency Relief Committee, which has had a station in Moscow, with a British and American representative there, for 12 months. This mission, which has been feeding 15,000 children, has worked well with the Soviet authorities, and it will be the nucleus round which the British organization for relief will grow. It is probable that the work of the Hoover mission will be coordinated with it.

WHAT TO DO WITH HELIGOLANDERS

Some Inhabitants Wish for British Rule While None Desire to Be Ruled by Prussia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The two-year period, which, according to paragraph 18 of the Constitution, must elapse before German provinces could be reformed or frontier Germans could choose to become a component part of interior Germany expired on August 1. The question as to which nationality the inhabitants of the Island of Heligoland shall belong to is therefore again under discussion, and has become acute.

Cecil Harmsworth, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was recently asked for particulars concerning the rights of the Heligoland inhabitants under German rule, and whether he could give information as to the present condition of the island and its inhabitants with regard to the stipulations under which Heligoland was permitted to remain in German possession. He replied that the island was a part of the German Empire and that although the treaty of July 1, 1890, ceding the island to Germany, had not been expressly renewed, he had no information showing that the rights of the islanders could be interfered with, and that there seemed no reason why the matter should be referred to the Supreme Council.

A Divided Question

As a matter of fact the question is a very divided one. There can be no doubt that a part of the islanders would prefer English rule to German; indeed some have recently expressed this openly. England's protection is coveted and her humane rule is still remembered gratefully by the older inhabitants. The fear of forthcoming high taxation is another reason why many of the Heligolanders would not object to exchange German for English supremacy. On the whole, however, their feeling may be summed up in their oft-repeated statement that they have no objection to remaining German, but that they can never willingly belong to Prussia.

It will be recalled that Heligoland, or "Holy Land," belonged to Schleswig until 1807, when it was taken by the English, although not officially recognized as English until three years later. It was always more or less of a white elephant, and its part exchange in 1890 for Zanzibar was considered a good commercial transaction. Not so, however, by those of the Germans who were eager to extend their colonies, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at the time.

It was emphasized in a portion of the press that Heligoland was gradually disappearing, while the advantages of retaining Zanzibar were apparent to anyone of average intelligence. It is true that the island is said to have been long ago a large, well-populated area which has dwindled to its present dimensions. The largest severance was in 1855, when 87,22,100 square metres were claimed by the sea, and each succeeding year the coast has lost a small portion. The former Kaiser, whose hobby the island had become in view of its prospective value as a naval base, threw all his energies into saving it from the inroads of the sea. Whole fleets of ships conveyed granite blocks and hundreds of workmen to Heligoland, he himself frequently superintending the building of the fortifications. The work lasted long and the expense was enormous, but it proved successful and the coast has withstood the force of the waves ever since. These granite fortifications are now being systematically destroyed by the entente.

A New Proposal

Quite recently a new proposal has been brought forward as a solution of the vexed question In Hamburg navigation and commercial circles the possibility of embodying Heligoland in the free Hanseatic state is being seriously discussed. There is undoubtedly much to be said on both sides in favor of the proposition. The grave, taciturn islanders, of Frisian extraction, who have no love for the Prussians, have always harmonized with the Hamburg people, whose natural conservative democracy, the outcome of centuries of traditions, appeals strongly to their own taste. The Hamburg citizens, in their turn, have ever displayed the greatest interest in the welfare of the island which for centuries has been a sort of outlying station of their own.

The many complaints of the islanders would, under these proposed conditions, certainly cease. The debt that oppresses them would be a comparative trifle to wealthy Hamburg and once freed from that they would be able to devote themselves in peace to their daily avocations and to resume on a large scale the fishing activity which has so greatly suffered under Prussian rule. The Hansa city, on the other hand, would demand the right of improving the island in order that it should become a worthy and useful member of the free state.

Hamburg would have an outlying position in the North Sea for a pilot and signal station of large dimensions. The Hamburg people would increase the popularity of the island as a bathing place; it is indeed already chiefly visited by these citizens, the distance from Cuxhaven to Heligoland being covered in two or three hours, and the traffic being almost entirely in the hands of the Hamburg-American Line.

Should this proposal meet with approval, and Heligoland becomes a part of the Hansa state, England would have an absolute guarantee that no fort or base for submarines would again rise into existence, Hamburg having no ambition to compete with England in this respect. Prussia has no particular interest in Heligoland. The Hanseatic people, on the contrary, understand and sympathize with the rigid adherence to ancient regulations and customs that is so marked a characteristic of the Heligoland inhabitants.

PACIFIC ROAD COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—The road from Fillmore to Saugus is now paved, and open to travel, which means that all places toward Bakersfield from all points in this country, and to points south of Saugus for people living in the Santa Paula-Fillmore section are easily accessible. For several years this road has been in extremely bad shape with its detours. The opening of the Fillmore-Saugus link gives Barbarenos an alternative route to Los Angeles.

TAX-EXEMPTION FOR HOUSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Petition for legislation to make all new dwellings erected throughout the state for a period of 10 years after January 1 exempt from taxation for local purposes, other than assessments for local improvements during construction, has been filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

AID FOR POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine — Cooperating in the marketing of the potato crop of Maine, the Bureau of Markets and Crops Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture has established a temporary field station here to run until March 31, 1922.

PROSPECTS FOR GERMANY'S TRADE

All Branches of Trade and Industry Said to Feel Deleterious Effects of the Allied Sanctions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — The best-written document relating to the sanctions before their removal that was issued on the German side was that of the Verband Kölner Grossfirmen (union of the wholesale firms of Cologne). This shows clearly that the continuance of the sanctions in their entirety would have meant absolute ruin to the Rhineland commerce. It may not be without interest to cite some of the principal features.

It is not too much to say that all branches of trade and industry feel the deleterious effects of the sanctions, some, of course, more than others. Especially those firms who did large trade with the unoccupied districts suffered on account of the many difficulties laid in the way of obtaining material and exporting the finished goods. Those firms who were fortunate enough to possess large stocks of raw material or of goods and those firms, too, whose output and whose sale area were chiefly confined to the occupied region suffered temporarily less than many, but that was only a question of time.

Red Tape Delay

The burden of the sanctions was increased by the enormous loss of time imposed upon all commercial branches, to say nothing of the delay caused by red-tapism. Even in prewar times, unfavorable railway connections and temporary cessation of goods traffic were the cause of a good deal of economic damage. The following figures will show how traffic was held up during the sanction period: In the railway district of Cologne on June 23 nearly 4200 loaded goods trucks were waiting to pass the customs; the average number of trucks daily to be examined from June 15 to June 30 was in the same district 3800. In the goods station of Cologne alone there were on July 5, 2036 trucks awaiting examination, of which number only an infinitesimal part could be cleared owing to the small number of customs officers.

The damage done by the sanctions to trade was through numerous causes: by the wearisome customs regulations; the procedure for obtaining permits; the difficulty in obtaining and selling materials and goods; great increase of expenses all round, and through the serious interruption of goods traffic. These are only some of the evils. One dangerous feature was the reappearance of illicit trading and smuggling which was much on the increase.

Discharge of Workmen

Another grave result was the discharge of many thousands of workmen and clerks—an inevitable consequence of the depreciation of turnover and profits. The transport trade of the forwarding agents fell off 60 per cent, horse and cart material 50 per cent. Working time was curtailed in the majority of cases to 24 hours the week and in most large firms 45 per cent of the employees were discharged. The expense of keeping the unused horses in the stables—with some firms as many as 30 animals—was enormous, owing to the high price of fodder. The business of the transport insurance companies decreased to 75 per cent and fire insurance policies were annulled daily, the warehouses being no longer full. The manufacture of sacks, boxes and crates was one of the trades completely crippled, the turnover showing a loss of 75 to 80 per cent and a decrease of 40 per cent of the workmen.

Since the levying of the sanctions the coal trade has suffered largely. Instead of the former great demand for brown coal the customers of the wholesale firms requested them to cancel the orders, a fact which is very significant. Electric plants suffered in proportion, important works being forced to reduce their production by more than half. The wholesale textile trade avoided great losses by the establishment of a branch within the occupied district; trade expenses were, however, much increased. In the aluminium and railway material factories, contracts as high as 200,000 marks were annulled. Orders to the amount of 280,000 marks and over were also canceled in wood, chemicals, articles for domestic use and other branches. Iron and steel trade is at a standstill; the branch of the Phoenix works has discharged 650 men. In the Cologne district alone over 4000 men are out of employment and the number working on short time are 17,000.

These details give a slight picture of conditions under the sanctions which are to be essentially removed on September 15. A number of firms have already become bankrupt, and it will be a very long time before trade in the once commercially flourishing Rhineland recovers its balance.

OIL EXPORTATION TO BE RESUMED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American companies will resume their exportations of oil from Mexico at once, according to Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who, with other members of the committee of American oil men who went to Mexico City to confer with the Mexican Goernment, has now returned here.

The Americans are satisfied with the agreement reached in the conferences and the agreement is expected to be beneficial to the companies, to the Mexican Government and its people.

The adjustments represented concessions on both sides, and, as Mr. Teagle expresses it, was all that could be expected in the circumstances. Mr. Teagle does not doubt that the personal contact now established with the Mexican officials will result in better understanding and mutual benefit. The Americans would not discuss the agreement in detail until the Mexican Government does.

WISCONSIN EARNINGS EQUAL 1919 LEVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Average weekly earnings in a selected list of 211 Wisconsin establishments is about the same as in the first quarter of 1919, says a report of the State Industrial Commission. The average weekly wage is now $23.01, or 57 cents less than in the previous month, and $6.80 a week, or 23 per cent less than the weekly wage at the peak in August, 1920. The total pay roll is 48.4 per cent smaller than in July, 1920, due to cut in wages and part-time employment. Cost of living is reported at 21 per cent below the peak in July, 1920, and is said to be practically at the same level as in the closing months of 1918.

Printing and publishing is the highest paid wage group, averaging $32.95 a week. Next comes railway repair workers, $32.34. The decline in weekly wage in these industries from the top is about $3. In the lowest wage groups are iron mining, $18.65 a week, compared with more than $31 at the top; hosiery and knit goods, where many women and girls are employed, $17.25, this being the highest wage for 1920 and 1921; laundering and cleaning, $18.36, about $1 under the peak; box factories, $17.69, about $5 below the high. The number of workers in these 211 factories is 56,000, a decline of 37 per cent from the high of last year. The number employed now is 9.4 per cent less than in the first quarter of 1915.

TRIBES MOVE FOR PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

UKIAH, California—Indians of California have organized to assist themselves in advancing their race and in developing their lands. More than 500 Indian leaders from Mendocino and Lake counties, where are now located the majority of the Indians of California, met at Pinoleville, near here, recently, and formed an organization, named the Indian Union of California. Plans were laid for better educational facilities and for instruction for adults in the development of lands and homes.

INDIANS RETURN HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine—After nearly three months living in tents at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in connection with the Pilgrim tercentenary observances, the majority of the 38 members of the Passamaquoddy Indian delegation has returned to its village on the banks of the St. Croix River.

CALIFORNIA FIRST IN FISHING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—California now leads the country in receipts and value of fish, according to the state Game and Fish Commission. In the last six years the catch of fish in California coastal waters has increased more than 200 per cent.

The investment in the industry, including preserving and canning plants, is estimated at $3,000,000, and the wholesale value of fishery products in the state is $25,000,000.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Famous Organist and His Voyage

It was under enterprising Queen Elizabeth that England first began to trade with Turkey; before that the Venetians had brought us merchandise from the Levant, but they did not like the rough seas of the English Channel, which wrecked some of their ships off the Isle of Wight. So the English merchants bestirred themselves and formed a company for trading in the Near East and the first ship they sent out was The Great Susan.

Elizabeth had sent an Ambassador to the Turkish coast at Constantinople as she wished to make the Sultan, the Great Turk, her friend and ally. The Ambassador took presents to the Sultan and his wife; for him garments of cloth of gold, and satin, and other costly material; while the chief gift to the Sultana was Elizabeth's portrait set in rubies and diamonds. The Sultan evidently was pleased, for he granted all commercial facilities to the English, who now started their trade in the Levant and became the rivals of the Venetians and Genoese. This Sultan was soon after succeeded by his son, and he received a far more wonderful token of friendship from the Queen.

There was at that time a famous family of organ builders in England, named Dallam, and one hears of "a great and curious present" to be sent to the Sultan in the shape of a marvelous organ built by Thomas Dallam, and which he himself took over to Constantinople after it had been exhibited to Elizabeth at Whitehall.

He sailed in the Hector, leaving Gravesend early in February, but not reaching Constantinople till August, for the voyage thither in those days was long. Every thing he saw on the way was new to Dallam, and he kept a diary of his voyage. And so we hear how delighted he was with the "infinite company" of porpoises that leaped and ran round about their ship when it was becalmed near Gibraltar; and how pleased to find green fields and hedges, and young apples and oranges on the trees, at Algiers, as 11 days before he had left winter at Plymouth.

At Scanderoon, the seaport in Asia Minor for the great trading town of Aleppo, he saw lizards for the first time; he did not know what they were, and describes them as bigger than a toad and of the same color, but with long tails like a rat. He had another surprise there, for sitting one day with some merchants, a white pigeon flew into the room. "Welcome, honest Tom," said one of the men present, and taking up the bird untied a letter fastened under its wing which had been sent off four hours before from Aleppo. Dallam ascertained that pigeons were the regular postmen between Aleppo and the port, and that they always did the journey punctually in four hours.

The organist had on board with him a "pair of virginals" the name given to an instrument with a keyboard, a very old form of the piano. It aroused great curiosity among a number of Turks who came on board at Rhodes, and when he played on it, they were so overcome with delight that several took him in their arms and kissed him, and begged him to stay with them forever. At Chios, the natives appeared even more astonished at the ship itself and the men from England, and they flocked round the English all the way up from the shore to the Consul's house, and there climbed, and broke down part of his garden wall to get a further sight of them, and Dallam thinks the Consul must have wished that he and his friends had never turned up. The chief ladies of the town, much bejeweled and beribboned, lined up on each side of the path to see them go off.

Dallam visited Troy and was struck by the wonderful echo from its old walls when they fired their ship's guns.

At last they reached Constantinople, and the ship was first taken to the Ambassador's house where Dallam was busy over a fortnight mending certain damages caused by the voyage. Then it was carried to the Seraglio to be ready for the Sultan's visit. Dallam speaks of the beautiful gardens surrounding the Sultan's palace and of the marble pillars and rich silk carpets within, and a porphyry wall in which you saw yourself reflected.

The great day arrived for the Sultan to see the present. The Ambassador rode to the Seraglio accompanied by 22 gentlemen and merchants in cloth of gold, and others on foot in blue Turkish gowns. Dallam wore "a fair cloak of peach green." He and his company were shut out of the palace before the Sultan arrived, but they could hear from outside the exclamations of astonishment at sight of the organ. He had set it to start as soon as the Sultan was in his couch of state. It evidently had a clock attached, for first the hour struck, then a chime of 16 bells played a song of four parts. That finished, two figures which stood at two corners of the second story lifted their two silver trumpets and sounded a tantara, and then the organ played a song of five parts twice over. Most astonishing of all, at the top of the organ, which was 16 feet high, was a holly bush full of blackbirds and thrushes, which now began to sing and shake their wings. The Sultan asked if the like could be done again, and being assured so, waited for the next hour to strike that he might see the whole performance a second time. Then he inquired if anyone could play the organ and finally Dallam was fetched to do so. On entering he felt quite dazzled by what he saw; 4400 men stood behind the Sultan with 200 pages in splendid attire. The Sultan was so pleased with everything that he gave Dallam 45 sequins.

After he had again moved the organ, Dallam was allowed to depart—he had been obliged to see the Hector go off without him, and he ends his diary, "We went ashore at Dover, and our trumpets sounding all the way before us into the town, where we made ourselves as merry as we could, being very glad that we were once again upon English ground!"

Tom Swallow Goes Abroad

It was autumn and the brown leaves from the chestnut tree were falling fast when Tom Swallow sat on the telegraph wire with his brothers and sisters, chattering and chattering. You never heard such chattering as the Swallow family made that day, for they were discussing plans for the winter.

"Now, do stop talking, all of you," cried Tom Swallow at last. "Each one shall say where he is going to spend his winter and go. Bill Swallow shall begin because he is the youngest. Now, Bill, where are you off to?" Tom always arranged things because he had been in this locality the longest.

"I'm off for Egypt," answered Bill, balancing backward and forward on the wire.

"Very well, then, off you go, and a good journey to you," cried Tom. "Now the next one."

So at last they had all started southward except Tom. He sat by himself on the telegraph wire, watching the brown leaves falling. Sam Sparrow, who was hopping about the pavement in his dusty-brown jerkin, saw him and shouted:

"Hullo, Tom Swallow, where's the rest of the family?"

"Gone south," answered Tom, "I'm just off to Italy myself, too, so good-by till next summer, Sam," and away he flew southward as the others had done. All this happened at the end of October.

. . . . . .

Mana was a little Italian girl who lived in a cottage among the olives. The cottage was pink with green shutters and a real lemon tree grew on one side of the door. Mana was trying to find a ripe lemon when Tom Swallow dived down on to a branch beside her and chirped in her ear.

"Why it's Signor Rondine!" cried Mana when she saw him. "Ecco, ecco, Mama, come and see, it is the Signor Rondine come back for the winter."

Mana's mother came to the door.

"Welcome, my little friend," she said, when she saw Tom sitting on the lemon tree, "it pleases us to see you again."

For you must know that Tom Swallow was a very good friend at the little pink cottage with the green shutters, and this was the third time he had come back to spend the winter in a hole under the eaves. So he chirruped when Mana's mother spoke to him, and then, as the sun was going down behind the olives, he sang: "Good night," and flew up to his little hole to sleep.

Tom Swallow made a long stay at the pink cottage that winter, the weather was so lovely and there was so much to do. Sometimes he would glide about the garden while Mana's mother sat making lace on a pillow and singing to herself the while. Once he went with Mana to the washing place up the hill; that was very interesting, quite different from anything he had ever seen in England. The women used to come up from the villages and gather round the great stone tanks, talking and laughing together as they scrubbed the clothes clean. Sometimes they scrubbed them with stones.

At last one day at the end of April when Mana had gathered the last late lemon from the tree beside the door, Tom Swallow chirruped "Good-by" to his two kind friends and the little pink cottage, and set off northward above the olives and the cypress trees toward England. Mana and her mother were standing in the garden.

"He will be back again next winter, the little Signor Rondine," they told each other as they watched him go.

. . . . . .

Sam Sparrow was hopping about the pavement, very perky in his dust-brown jerkin, for the sun was shining brightly and the candle-flowers on the chestnut tree were beginning to open again. Suddenly he looked up, gave a chirrup, and then—

"Why, ruffle my feathers! if it isn't Tom Swallow come home," he cried. "A sure sign that summer is coming."

And Tom Swallow laughed gayly as he balanced backward and forward on the telegraph wire.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Some afternoons we have quite a party"

Westward

This is written in the train, in pencil, in shaky, jiggly writing. We are going west. Think of it, Cynthia in India, Edward in Johannesburg, and Alan in England, not that you know just what it means, for you must live in Canada—let's say a town in Ottawa—to do that. There you never cease to hear of the west, the great Canadian west. Friends are coming and going all the time, and think no more of the five day trip to Vancouver than we who stay at home do of a car ride round the city. We've always hoped that some day we'd go too, and now all unexpectedly the trip's begun. It's too good to enjoy it all to ourselves and there won't be time for separate letters so you've got to share it with us this way.

The trans-Canada train starts at Montreal and we joined it at Ottawa last night, and stepped into our car to find our berths made up for the night, for it was already after nine; no adventures then, but to bed and to sleep, only waking once or twice to hear the clang of the engine's bell or feel the jolt as the train pulled up at some wayside station.

This morning early I snapped up the blind and looked out to see great bare, gray rocks with here and there a scrubby pine growing out of them. We were in the wilderness. All morning long we have come through forest-skirted lakes and passed so close to gurgling white rivers that you could have thrown an orange in—if you had had one to spare. On and on we have come, scarcely seeing a road, a house or a man for hours together. Sometimes we've caught sight of a deserted lumber camp in a clearing in the woods and at long intervals the train has stopped at a village, if you can call 10 wooden cottages in a row a village. It's a wild bare country but grand in its own way too.

Early this afternoon, just as you feel you have seen enough of rock and forest, you read the name "Heron Bay" on the very simple building which does duty as a station in these parts, and sweeping round in a curve you behold a lake so big it's like the open sea—Lake Superior, the biggest lake in the world. We've been skirting the northern shore of the lake ever since. This shore is cut into deep bays, and our train has been creeping round them one after another, till we begin to wonder if we would ever arrive anywhere at all. Water to the south of us and to the north the rugged gray hills. They're the reason why we have come in semi-circles round the shore, because it's much too expensive to build a railway over hills like those if you can possibly find any other way of getting along.

A pause here, for we've seen a moose, a young one, he was drinking in a stream and just lifted his head to look at the train as we went by. We've seen a loon too and had a jolly good look at him for he flew as fast as the train and kept abreast of us till he turned off to chase a comrade.

It has grown dark at last, by 10 o'clock, and now the wilderness is left behind and we pass row after row of twinkling lights in the blue blackness outside. That's Port Arthur. Ten minutes more and we reach our "jumping off" place—Ft. William. Ottawa is 500 miles and more behind us; "the west" has begun.

Mr. Woodpecker

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Woodpecker pecks the tree
And then he turns and says to me:
"This is the thing I like to do.
It might not be the thing for you,
In fact, I feel it wouldn't be;
I feel it wouldn't be, you see."
Now how, I wonder, does he know
That I would so much rather go
Into the fields and watch the herds
And little grasshoppers and birds?

A Letter From Poppy and Buttercup

Dear Cousin Wild Rabbit:

Since your last letter was addressed to me, Buttercup says I must answer it. She thinks I write very nicely, which is most encouraging.

We heard Madame Owl last night. She sang for us, and must have been in the tree close to our house, because we got the startling effect of which you write. Her voice certainly is remarkable. She seems to be telling the whole world to wake up.

We found your letter underneath the door, and decided to answer at once. You have given us a plan. We will visit you and ask Jean to come along also. First we must explain everything to her. She understands rabbit language very well. She watches us closely, and can tell quite a good deal from our expression. At least I heard her tell her brother Harry so the other day. He is a nice boy, but is too busy with his chickens to pay much attention to us. He usually stops to speak, however, when he passes this way, and sometimes brings us fresh alfalfa grass to eat.

There is a dog here called Peter. We like him very much. He comes with Jean to see us several times every day. In fact, he seems to follow her everywhere. Some afternoons we have quite a party with Peter, the Persian kitten, several chickens, Jean and Harry, not to mention our many bird friends. Buttercup and I have such a jolly time.

Now I must tell you what Jean looks like, so that you will know her immediately. She is always happy, so you will think of sunshine the moment you see her, no matter what time of day or night it happens to be. From this description I am sure you cannot make a mistake. You will know her the moment she comes in sight.

I have written quite a long letter and must now say "Good-by," but don't be surprised to see us any moment. We may bring Peter along. He is very gentle, and our dear mistress has taught him to understand rabbits perfectly. Love to all our wild cousins in Fern Woods from

Poppy and Buttercup.

A Riddle

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I'm a little patch of red—
Sometimes green or blue instead;
I am one of many, many million brothers.
Though we start our life in groups,
Rank on rank like army troops,
In the end we're separated from the others.

As we journey far or near,
You may think it rather queer
That we travel altogether "on our face."
Not a hand or foot to aid,
Yet we "stick" all undismayed,
Though our baggage bumps around from place to place.

You may buy us if you choose,—
We are servants made to use,—
And for a tiny coin you'll receive:
A portrait known to fame,
Figures, letters, a small frame,
And a bit of sweet potato, I believe.

We will run a mile or two,
Take a message swift for you;
You may send our bigger brothers round the earth.
We are merry little tramps
(Yes, of course, we're postage stamps)
From New York to Spain, from Paraguay to Perth!

The Harbor Peddler

"We've had Ataboy just about a year, haven't we, Daddy?" Peter inquired arranging the checkers in orderly black and red rows for his nightly game with his sister, Kathleen. "Ataboy" was the Pennypacker roadster, a little low-slung yellow wasp of a car, that buzzed in and out of thickets of traffic and along the Waverly country roads at a pace that endeared it to father and son.

"Why, yes." Mr. Pennypacker answered after a moment of thought. "Just about a year, I guess. Why, Peter?"

"Oh," Peter replied, "nothing much. I was just thinking how well she was holding up.—And I was thinking how long it is, because we used her on our first 'Something-else' vacation. That was in August, you know. Oh, my, Kathleen, that's a silly move," and Peter instantly proceeded to show her how silly by moving a black checker and capturing her red one.

Peter's daddy swung his back around toward the boy so that the twinkle in his eyes should not be too easily seen. Apparently he was busy with a magazine. Mother, who was busy with a lace yoke, smiled. She had been told beforehand. She knew what was coming.

"Let's see, Peter. When you and I had that trip a year ago, wasn't there some sort of an agreement between us. Er—wasn't there to be one like it every year? Not like it exactly, but—" Daddy paused, and Peter took up the story eagerly.

"Not like it, James Henry." Without realizing it, he slipped into his vacation name for his father. "Altogether different, it was to be, don't you remember? Every year, for a week, we were to go away by ourselves, and do something else. And I was to be Boy and you James Henry. And Mother and Kathleen were to go to Grandmother's or Aunt Rosemary's. And—"

"Oh, I remember," Kathleen piped up. "Last year you went up on a mountain and forgot your lunch. You told me when you came back, don't you remember, Buddy?"

When the laugh at Kathleen's reminder of the incident of last summer's trip had subsided, Mr. Pennypacker began:

"Well, what about it, young man? Did you maybe think I'd forgotten our covenant?" Kathleen was almost sure he winked jovially at her mother.

"Oh, no," Peter denied hastily. "I knew you wouldn't forget, James Henry. But I just thought maybe—"

"Maybe you'd better remind me? Come here, Peter, and I'll show you something," and he pulled two bits of yellow pasteboard from his coat pocket and thrust them into the hands of his curious son.

"Oh, James Henry! Tickets for New York. When?"

"To-morrow," his father said with a chuckle. "I guess I can remember vacations as well as you, Boy."

But it was not until they arrived in the great city that Peter found there was yet more to come. His father had plans made that did not include trips to the Zoo, the Public Library or the Metropolitan Art Museum. "That'll come on our regular New York sightseeing trip. This time we're going to take a little lesson in harbor peddling. Not selling the harbor, but selling in it."

"What are we going to sell?" Peter was immensely interested.

"Wait and see," advised his father wisely. "But first we've got to wait for our customer," and he proceeded to take Peter to the top floor of one of the tallest buildings in that city of tall buildings. It was full of desks and offices and telephones, at least it seemed to Peter there were dozens of them. And the talk was all of shipping.

A young man jumped up and shook hands with his father and Peter was introduced to him. He was Mr. Martin, and old schoolmate of his father's.

"Won't have to wait long," he told them cheerily. "The David M. Fletcher is expected to be sighted any moment. And when she is, we'll be notified." The telephone rang, and he picked it up expectantly. "The Fletcher sighted? Fine! Thank you." He put the instrument down. "All right, Jim. And Jim's young son." He laughed at the boy's bewildered expression. He hurried off to give some orders and Peter controlled his desire to ask what they were going to sell in the harbor. He knew it would be more fun to wait and see, but he was getting more curious every moment.

"Look," said his father suddenly, and turning in the direction in which he pointed, Peter saw a tall young man standing at one of the windows matter-of-factly wig-wagging a message. Peter knew all about wigwagging: his Scout master had seen to this. But there was something so queer about seeing it done from the top floor of an office building that he smiled incredulously. Why, it was like a scene from "The Little Lame Prince," when he sat at the casement window and said "Abacadabra" to the rug!

"What are they signaling to?" he asked curiously, only half believing that it was to anyone at all.

"To Mr. Martin's yacht," Mr. Pennypacker told him. "It's anchored in the harbor with steam up, and Martin is telling it we'll be there right away. Come on," as Mr. Martin put on his cap and nodded hurriedly, and in a moment they were down the elevator, in a taxi, and before Peter could decide what it was all about, at the dock where a tidy little yacht swung at anchor, eager to be off.

They made a swift trip down the harbor (Peter kept many of the sights in his mind for future questions) and presently they were alongside a big merchant sailing vessel, The David Fletcher, just home from a trip to Barbados.

Mr. Martin shouted his name through a huge megaphone, and asked to be allowed to come on board and see the captain.

After a half-hour's conference he came off beaming. "We're going to do a fine big job of repairs on her," he declared. "Start in tomorrow. Paint her, for one thing. Fergus, the captain, wants to get off again in two weeks. I promised him we'd have her ready in nine days. It didn't take long to get the contract for the work on those terms."

"Oh." Peter understood at last. "You're not a peddler, after all, Mr. Martin. You're a—a—" his eyes twinkled. "You're a tinkerer."

"That's what I am," agreed his new friend, with a laugh. "But to be forehanded and save the ship's time, I come down in the harbor and sell them my tinkering services before they get into port and have to hunt up a repair shop. By the way, Jim, Captain Fergus tells me the Valkyrie is reported off Sandy Hook. If you like we'll go out and I'll take you and Peter aboard. I know the captain. It's a good chance for Peter to learn the tactics of harbor-tinker's peddling."

Peter agreed eagerly. "James Henry," he said, "this is a corking trip. You think of the dandiest things. And always different! 'Something else' is right!"

Sea Birds

In the summer time many of us spend a few weeks at the seaside. There are quite different kinds of birds living by the sea, but it is just as interesting to know about them as about the country birds. Every one knows the "sea gulls," but perhaps we don't all know the different kinds of sea gulls. The commoner ones are mostly white, with either pale gray or black backs, and some have black heads and black tips to their wings and tails. The big ones with black backs are called black-backed gulls. Those with black heads are named black-headed gulls. The big ones with pale gray backs are herring gulls, the smaller ones, very like them, are called common gulls. Then where there are big cliffs there may be the kittiwake gulls, who say "kittiwake" as they fly round the cliffs.

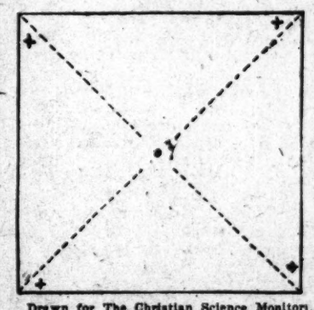
While you are by the sea you are sure to see very pretty, graceful birds, called sea swallow or terns. They fly just like swallows, but they are nearly as big as sea gulls, and white all over, except for beautiful black heads and red beaks and legs.

In places where there are cliffs you will see black and white birds of two different kinds—razorbills and guillemots. Razorbills dive down and swim along under the water. The big black bird with a large beak which you may see at the seaside is a cormorant. He, too, can fly under the water. Often you will see him sitting on a rock and holding his wings out and looking very funny. This is to dry his wings in the sun. A very funny looking sea bird is the puffin. He is black and white, too, but he has a beak like a parrot, of many different colors. He makes his nest in a rabbit hole and often makes Mr. Bunny turn out. All these birds come to land only for a short time each year; the rest of the time they spend far out to sea, away out of sight of the land. Only the sea gulls don't stay at sea; they go to the fields inland, and you will often see them following the plow in the early spring, picking up bits of food.

Making Windmills on a Windy Day

A merry, breezy day was welcomed by Burt, for he had built a tiny boat which he was eager to sail on the pond. It was a success, too, for the little sails were well made and caught the breezes, and away the boat glided across the water.

Then Burt's sister, Judith, came running to see the fun. In her hand she carried a little paper windmill which gayly twirled in the wind.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

Diagram for making a windmill

These windmills are very simple to make. Perhaps you have already made them. The following material is all that is required for the windmills: a square of paper—squares of four or five inches make a good size—a stick, a pin, a pair of scissors, and a little glue. Now fold the square of paper diagonally as marked in the diagram, and then cut along each crease nearly to the center. Bring the corners marked X to the center and paste. After it is thoroughly dry, push a pin through the center and then into the end of the stick. Your windmill is now ready for the wind to turn it round and round. I am sure your playmates will want to make windmills, too, when they see yours.

Running the Logs

Yesterday a gale of wind broke from its stables in the west and came galloping across the river with such weight that a great boom of logs and chains down the center was snapped in twain and 50 acres of logs were let loose along our beach. Here was a playground as interesting as it was unusual and we were not long in taking full advantage of it. There were Fred and Harry and Burt, grown-ups, and Bob and Dicky and Campbell, boys, and Patsy, a girl, and myself, who is a sort of mixture of them all. We gathered on the beach in the afternoon, dressed in bathing suits, and decided to have a game of follow-the-leader.

Harry led the way, running across the nearest logs, and we strung out in a line behind him. At first the logs were touching bottom and pretty steady, but as we got farther out they began to turn and the smaller ones to sink under our feet and one had to jump lively to keep his place in the line. Before we had gone 50 feet our leader stepped on a light spruce and took a header into a space between the timbers. He jumped to his feet, shouting with amusement, and waited until the whole line had covered the gap that had caused his downfall. Then he fell in behind.

Now Campbell was in front and he chose an easy way, where the logs were big and close together. Even then Fred, who had never tried this trick before, lost his balance and got a ducking, causing Dicky to laugh so hard that he, too, fell in. This put Patsy up to second place and myself third. Campbell now began to work his way toward the pier in midstream and we were hard put to it to keep up. Twice a log started rolling so fast beneath me that I thought I was going in, but I wanted to get to the head of the line and so kept my feet almost as skillfully as a cat or a lumberman.

Suddenly I heard a yell and looked up just in time to see a big splash about the place where Campbell should have been. Then his red hair broke the surface and he crawled out onto the nearest log. Now was Patsy's chance. Patsy would be a difficult leader to follow, I well knew. First she was light in weight and the smaller timbers would bear her up, and second she was used to riding such lively steeds. I was too busy with my own affairs to do much glancing back, but by the voices and laughter behind I judged that Fred had fallen completely out of the game, that Bob was so fast in falling in and slow in crawling out that he would never catch up to the rest and that Harry was next behind me and hoping every instant I would take a tumble. I decided to disappoint him if I could.

We were far out from shore and the water was deep. The logs here had become thinned out and one had to pick his course far ahead so as not to come up against a patch of water too wide to jump. Patsy sprang onto a smooth hemlock and began paddling it with her hands. When I arrived at the spot the outer log was a spruce too light to bear my weight, and so I was forced to hop about as nimbly as a cricket until I could find a log suitable for a raft. Running the logs is very much like bicycle riding, that is, you have to keep going to stay up, and the only time you can obtain a breathing spell is when you have reached a huge fellow who won't try and buck you off. At last I rode out into the open space, moving my feet smartly every time the log tried to turn and pawing at the water to get headway, and it looked as though I was going to win over the most difficult place of all.

Patsy had made the pier by this time and was shouting advice to the stragglers at the top of her voice. Suddenly my steed made a lurch, almost throwing me off, and I found that Harry had sprung onto the other end. For a minute we both had all we could do to retain our places, for the log half sunk and wriggled and spun as though it were alive. I looked about for another log to escape to but there was nothing nearer than 10 feet. There was only one thing left to do, push Harry off or go down in the attempt. The others were now watching us with great delight, shouting every time one of us nearly took a header. With my feet pattering the twirling log I gingerly sidled along nearer and nearer to my opponent. Then suddenly I gave him a push, the log lurched and behold, both of us landed full length upon the water! As we rose to the surface we could hear the onlookers still roaring with mirth.

We swam to the pier and, sitting in the sun, discussed the adventure at length. There was no doubt about Patsy being the victor, but who was second?

"I hope the rivermen won't take the logs away again in a hurry," said Patsy, as we prepared for a race for shore by a different route. We seconded the hope, for it is amazing how much fun you can have running across the backs of logs.

Returning

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The robin is greeting me
From his nest in the apple tree,
And the squirrel gray
Is saucy and gay,
Just as he used to be!

The barn with its windows three,
The playhouse under the tree,
The dear old swing,
And the bubbling spring
Are just as they used to be!

The path that leads to the sea
Beckons enticingly!
The waves seem to say
"Hello! Come and play!
We are just as we used to be!"

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIAN STATE SHOPS PROFITABLE

Factories, Essential During the War, Continue in Successful Operation Under the Government Control in Peace Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Essential in war time and profitable in peace, five factories owned by the Defense Department of the Commonwealth Government have returned a profit on the year's working. A sixth factory, which is run in conjunction with one of the five has shown a debit balance. Activities and progress are described in the annual reports for the year 1920-21, which have been laid on the table of the Senate.

During the war the value of these industrial branches connected with national defense could not be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence. An incalculable asset in war time may, however, prove a drain in normal times, and not the least satisfactory feature of the federal factories has been the profit made on their operations.

Cloth Factory Report

The clothing factory in Geelong, Victoria, toward the conduct of which Parliament voted £94,433, has returned to the treasury the handsome sum of £146,915 representing a net profit of nearly £12,000. The total accumulated profits of this factory since its establishment in January, 1912, have amounted to £139,836, and the total value of its output for the same period has been £1,910,447. The establishment supplies the clothing for the whole of the uniforms required by the defense forces and the Postal Department, and also sells cloth to the Melbourne tramways and Victorian police departments.

Established to meet the war crisis, the Commonwealth Woolen Cloth Factory at Geelong, which began operations in the second half of 1915, made a net profit for the financial year ending 1920-21 of £26,000, which makes the total profit since its inception about £87,000. During the year its sales established a new record, amounting to a value of £180,000. The year's work was marked by a successful experiment, the manufacture of "defense tweeds" for sale to returned soldiers at 50 per cent of the current market value. In addition to ordinary rates of pay, all productive workers at the factory were granted a quarterly bonus based on the output of the factory and averaging about 7½ per cent on ordinary earnings. The weavers also received a supplementary piece-rate based on their individual output.

The cordite factory at Maribyrnong, Victoria, which manufactures material for military cartridges, showed a profit on the year's work of about £3600. Valuable experimental work was carried on during the 12 months and a beginning was made with the fitting up of an experimental fuse-filling plant.

While the Commonwealth harness, saddlery and leather accoutrements factory at Clifton Hill, Victoria, opened in September, 1911, only showed a modest credit of £285, it made articles valued at £46,000 in the year and expended £27,000 on the purchase of Australian war materiel. Overhead costs at the factory have been excessive, owing to the heavy interest charge, amounting to slightly more than £2000 on war surplus stocks. This interest charge is now being removed, with the result that the cost of production will be considerably lessened.

Employees Retained

An invaluable part of Australia's defense, the small arms factory at Lithgow, New South Wales, returned a net profit of about £20,000 for the year. This factory was opened in June, 1912, and the first installment of Australian arms was delivered in May, 1913. In June last year the factory was turning out Australian rifles at the rate of 30,000 a year, and when this number was reduced to 20,000 efforts were made to work the factory at capacity by obtaining orders from other government departments. Outside work to the value of about £3500 had been done during the year and this had enabled skilled employees to be retained.

The youngest of the federal industries and the only one which reported a debit balance, £8343, is the acetate of lime factory, established at Bulimba, Brisbane, in September, 1918. It is run in conjunction with the cordite factory in Victoria.

The percentage which the profits outlined above bear to what may be termed the capital value may be understood by comparing the respective figures with the following recent valuation of land, buildings, machinery and plant, factory fittings, and furniture in connection with the federal factories: Small arms £217,172, cordite £163,967, clothing £24,339, harness £14,289, woolen cloth £148,977, acetate of lime £105,353.

CERTIFICATE REDEMPTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The United States Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he has authorized the federal reserve banks on and after Thursday, September 8, and until further notice to redeem in cash before September 15 at the holder's option at par and accrued interest to the date of such optional redemption treasury certificates of indebtedness of Series September 15, 1920, and Series T S 2, 1921, dated March 15, 1921, both maturing September 15, 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The August 1 index of Canadian wholesale prices based on 20 foodstuffs and 20 manufactured goods shows a decline of .9 per cent from July, respective percentages being 165.4 and 167.0.

Japan imported 77,000,000 feet of lumber in 1920, according to a report appearing in the Japanese-American Commercial Weekly. A material reduction in prices, a decrease in freight rates and the recent great fires in Japan are considered grounds for the belief that this demand will increase to about 100,000,000 feet in 1921. While the normal export of lumber to China amounts to about 200,000,000 feet annually, that of 1920 came to only 155,000,000 feet, though greater activity is expected in this market this year.

Plans are being considered for the standardization of paper to eliminate waste and assure high quality in the manufactured product, the United States Commerce Department announces. The Bureau of Standards, manufacturers and consumers, the department said, are cooperating in an effort to simplify unnecessary sizes, weights and qualities and the development of reasonable specifications for the various grades of paper.

More raw silk was consumed by manufacturers in the vicinity of New York in August than in any other month since records have been kept, according to a statement of the statistical bureau of the Silk Association. The August consumption, according to the figures, was 32,790 bales, compared with 32,325 bales in July and 31,192 bales in June. The association has collected figures on storage and imports since February, 1920.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

Tanners, By Paying Advancing Prices, Indicate Belief That Awakening of Trade Is Near

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although tanners are supposed to be chronic grumblers, yet they must be joining the ranks of the optimists who believe in a trade reawakening; at any rate it seems safe to assume this in view of the advancing prices they are paying for hides. Best ox hides are up to 10d. to 10¾d. per pound, and look like rising higher. These prices are paid very grudgingly and tanners blame the export demand for the advances, as up to the end of July no less than 86,140 hundredweight went overseas, Germany taking 24,206 hundredweight. Calfskins are also dearer and are now making as high as 14½d. per pound in some markets. Shoe repairers are sending in orders for sole bends and butts suitable for their trade. The cheap "stunt" footwear sold during the past summer "has been tried and found wanting," and repairers will be kept busy for some time on such trash. The demand, it is regretted, seems slipping back to pre-war cheap grades of dry hide bends. Prices of all sole leather are very firm, and tanners are standing out for advances in view of high hide prices.

Business in upper stock is moderate but hampered by the limited supply of American stock coming into this market. For the first seven months of this year British imports of dressed leather only amounted to £2,559,847, as against £9,283,062 for the same period of 1920, a falling off which is hitting the shoe trade rather hard. Attempts are being made, however, to protect the British upper leather section, as in the House of Commons recently a member of Parliament, in a discussion on the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, said that "if cheap leather did not come into this country to enable our manufacturers to make cheap boots for the world's markets, it would be used by the country where it was made, or in some other country that was wise enough to see that if it did so it would stimulate its own industry, and control the world market, which this country was now going to refuse to have anything to do with."

The shoe trade is fairly well employed on winter goods; complaints, however, are still frequent that retailers are not reducing the better grades, in consonance with the lower values of leather, and that this affects the demand badly. The export trade is in a bad condition, and now the South African market is practically closed against Britain for some months, the outlook is serious in view of the exchange difficulty on the continent. The decline in exports is strikingly shown by the fact, that up to the end of July this year, British shoes valued at £1,375,081 left the country against £4,072,584 during the same period of 1920—an eloquent testimony as to the existing conditions in this section.

WIRE PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, New York—The American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has notified the trade that beginning today it will advance its prices $1 to $3 per ton. Plain wire is put up from 2.50 cents to 2.60 cents per pound, or $2 a ton. Wire nails from 2.75 cents to 2.90 cents per keg, or $3 per ton, and wire rods from $40 to $41 per ton.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sat.	Fri.	Parity
Sterling	$3.73¼	$3.72½	$4.8665
France (French)	.0746½	.0749	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0733	.0725½	.1902
Lire	.0432	.0432½	.1920
Guilders	.3170	.3162	.4020
German marks	.0099½	.0102½	.2380
Canadian dol	.89⅝	.895	par

REVIVAL IN BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

First Sign That the Textile Business Is Looking Up Is Found in Decision to Increase the Weekly Hours of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The first real sign that the British cotton industry is beginning to look up again is found in the decision to increase the weekly hours of labor that have been in vogue for several months. Nine months ago the section of the spinning trade devoted to the production of fine yarns changed the working week from 48 to 35 hours owing to bad trade. The fine spinners have decided to resort to the 48 hours—at any rate spinners who can provide work for the lengthier week may run their mills for that time. Those spinning factories using American cotton and making coarse and medium yarns have been working only 24 hours a week since December 6 of last year. They agreed to go on a 35-hour week, beginning the new condition on July 18. This improvement among the spinners indicates clearly that manufacturers of cloth are doing better and that trade is moving toward normal conditions. This is all very good, and will be a relief to employers and work people who have been living under a severe economic strain for nearly 12 months.

Question of Hours

It is feared by many in the trade that when we are once more in a state of prosperity the English cotton industry will find the 48-hour week a handicap. It is just two years this month (July) since there was an agreement to reduce hours from 55½ a week to 48. Not only were hours thus reduced, but the operatives were given an increase of 30 per cent in their rates of pay to compensate them for the loss of wage-earning due to the fewer hours. The cotton employers were in a merry mood at the time, owing to the enormous profits they were making, that they consented to a 48-hour week readily. For 30 years the operatives had been striving for the ideal working week, and at every advance made they had been repulsed, always on the grounds that with a 48-hour week the British cotton industry could not succeed against the competition of other countries.

But in July of 1919, half intoxicated with unprecedented profits, they agreed to the idea at once, the only fight put up being that of the percentage of increase in wages, and they eventually gave way on this. It may be said that during the two years that have elapsed the cotton trade the world over has been in an abnormally low condition, and the relative effect of a 48-hour week has not been tested. How will England bear with it against the world when trade becomes normal? Owing to the increase of wages to compensate the operatives, the cost of production is greater and output less. The reduction of hours from 55½ to 48 a week is, in production, equivalent to a loss of over 8,000,000 spindles in the country; it is equivalent to a loss of 100,000 looms out of 800,000, which is the total loomage in Great Britain.

When Full Demand Returns

With this decreased capacity for output, manufacturers will not be able to maintain their former supplies, unless an expansion of the industry takes place sufficient to equalize the loss in production arising from fewer hours. For six years, we have supplied only about half of our customary quantity of cotton piece-goods to foreign countries. When the full demand returns this will bring a heavy strain to the spindles and looms working 48 hours only, as overtime is not allowed in the cotton industry.

True, the 48-hour week is not legal, but is the result of an agreement between employers and workpeople's associations. They could, therefore, go back to a 55½-hour week without having to consult the national Legislature, but the operatives are not in a mood to return to the days when they had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning to be at the mills to commence work at 6 a. m. Prior to July of 1919, hours of labor in the cotton industry here had fallen only 4½ hours per week in 72 years, and this had been achieved by changes made on two or three occasions. It was not expected that one should have lived to see a drop of 7½ hours a week in one act.

DECLINE SHOWN IN BRITISH COMMERCE

LONDON, England—Imports into the United Kingdom in August decreased £64,678,578, while exports declined £63,557,337, compared with the same month in 1920, according to a report issued by the British Board of Trade. Trade figures compare as follows:

August—	1921	1920
Imports	£88,581,000	£153,254,578
Exports	51,346,000	114,903,335
Excess imports	27,235,000	38,351,243
From Jan 1—		
Imports	741,029,493	1,340,634,622
Exports	453,413,027	889,822,123
Excess imports	277,616,466	459,812,509

ATCHISON CAR LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Illinois—During August 132,425 cars were handled by the Atchison Railway, compared with 134,188 for the same month last year, a decrease of 1763 cars. The number of cars loaded on the company's rails were 105,208, an increase of 1542 over a total of 103,666 for August of last year. Loading of coal and miscellaneous freight were the only items which did not show increases.

NEW YORK MARKET CONTINUES STRONG

Short Interest, Covering Because of Improvement in General Conditions, a Help to Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market for the most continued strong last week, the list as a whole showing advancing prices every day except Thursday. The market received its impetus largely from the sharp rise in the cotton and grain markets. The more optimistic feeling in the market is reflected in higher prices for securities. It is generally agreed that the public has not yet come into the market and that dealings so far have been generally professional.

While it is generally conceded that much of the recent rise in the market is the result of short covering, changed business conditions are believed to have been an important factor in stimulating the shorts to buy. The market declined for almost two years from November, 1919, along with the decline in general business and drastic liquidation, and even after some industries showed signs of improvement security prices continued downward. The weakness in the stock market has obviously kept pace with the steel industry and now that the latter is giving signs of revival of a permanent nature the market is responding, stimulated by the covering of short commitments.

Call money went from 5 per cent to 5½ per cent on Friday, reversing the previous day's movement, but the change toward firmness is believed to have little significance. The foreign exchange market tended toward lower levels, the outstanding feature being the weakness of German marks, which reached lowest quotations since the war on Thursday.

The daily average of 20 railroads shows an advance from 71.84 on September 2 to 74.00 on September 9. Industrials advanced from 68.00 to 70.58, while the average copper price moved from 23.44 to 25.28.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending September 9, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

		High	Low	Last
4,300	All Chem	38⅞	37⅝	38⅝
4,300	Allis Chalmer	33½	32⅜	33¼
4,000	Am Ag Chem	35¼	31	35
4,500	Am Can	28	26¾	27
6,300	Am Car & Fdy	130¼	126⅛	130¼
1,000	Am H&L pfd	50	49	50
20,100	Am Int C	32¼	30	31⅞
17,000	Am Loco	90½	87	90½
8,600	Am Smelt	37	34¼	36¾
7,600	Am St Fdries	25	23⅞	25
23,600	Am Sugar	63⅜	60¼	61⅝
10,300	Am Tel	107⅛	106¼	107⅛
39,000	Am Woolen	75½	72¼	75¼
10,500	Anaconda	38	35¼	37⅝
41,500	Atl Gulf	27¼	24½	26¾
144,800	Baldwin	86½	79⅛	86½
12,000	Balt & Ohio	38¾	37¼	38⅝
26,000	Beth Steel B	53⅝	51	53½
8,700	Cent Leather	29½	27¼	29
22,400	Chandler	47⅞	44	47⅞
28,100	Corn Prod	74⅜	69¼	74
12,600	Cosden	26⅝	24⅞	25⅛
54,800	Cruc Steel	61⅜	57¼	61¼
5,500	Cub Am Sug	14⅞	12⅝	13¼
8,400	Cuba Cane	9	7⅜	8
2,400	Del L & W	102½	98	101¼
15,500	End John	62⅝	61	62
25,400	Famous Play	59	56⅛	58⅜
92,200	Gen Asphalt	50½	47½	50¼
13,000	Gen Elec	125½	*121½	125
13,500	Gt Nor pfd	74⅜	72	74½
12,200	Int Harvester	80	77	79¾
10,200	Int Nickel	14	12⅝	14
13,100	Int Paper	47¼	44	47⅛
32,100	Kelly Spring	42¼	40⅛	42
5,700	Lack Steel	41⅝	39	40⅞
3,600	Marine pfd	45⅜	44	45
5,700	Manati Sug	28¼	25	26⅜
189,200	Mex Pet	115⅝	109¼	114½
17,900	Mid States Oil	12⅛	11½	*11⅜
3,200	Midvale	25	24	24⅝
5,300	N Y Central	72⅛	71	71⅝
5,200	New Haven	16¼	15	15⅝
32,400	Nor Pacific	76⅜	73	76¼
21,800	Pac Oil	36¾	35	36½
30,300	Pan Pet A	51	48¼	50
11,900	Pennsylvania	38½	38	38⅛
8,100	Penn Seab	8⅜	7⅜	8⅛
20,900	Pierce-Arrow	13⅜	11¼	12⅞
20,700	Reading	69⅝	67⅜	69½
4,000	Replogle	26	22⅜	25⅞
6,800	Rep I & Stl	49⅜	47⅜	48⅛
8,300	Royal Dutch	51⅜	49½	50⅛
24,000	Sears Roebuck	69¼	66¼	68
22,700	Seneca	18¼	17	18
54,100	Sinclair	20⅞	19¼	20¼
14,900	So Pacific	78⅛	76⅞	77⅞
18,100	So Railroad	21½	20¼	21
2,900	St Oil of NJ pfd	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
36,500	Trans Oil	9	7	8¼
6,300	United Fruit	109¼	106	108⅞
44,200	U S Rubber	50	46¾	49
109,500	U S Steel	77½	75¾	77½
2,000	U S Steel pfd	109¼	108⅞	109⅛
29,400	Utah Copper	49½	46¼	49½
41,600	Vanadium	34½	30⅜	34½

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON CONTINUES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, New York — Cotton prices advanced again on Saturday, October contracts selling at 21.45 or 190 points net higher. Other months sold 90 to 162 points above Friday's close. The closing was barely steady although last prices showed advances of 25 to 120 points over Friday's final figures. October 20.75, December 20.80, January 20.45, March 20.00, May 19.80. Spot steady. Middling 21.10.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $16,368,930 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $16,789,000 from the previous week.

UNITED STATES STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders on August 31 of 4,531,926 tons, a decrease of 293,393 tons for the month.

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead from 4.50 cents a pound to 4.60 cents.

JUGO-SLAVIA AS AN INDUSTRIAL FIELD

Abundance of Coal, Iron and Wood Are Among Natural Assets That Offer Wide Opportunity for New Enterprises

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia — The Kingdom of Serbia-Croatia-Slovenia still simply remains in the state of a rather wealthy agrarian country, although few regions on the European Continent are so abundantly provided with valuable wood, excellent coal and iron ore. But capital, as well as technical men and skilled labor, completely fail.

The underground contains milliards of tons of lignite and ordinary pit-coal. Only lignite has been extracted up to this day and in comparatively small quantities, colliery engineering remaining still a closed book to the Jugo-Slavs; anthracite and usual coal are left untouched, and the whole country does not produce a single kilo of coke.

All kinds of iron ore lie there in fullest abundance. The absence of coke prevents from working them. The whole kingdom possesses only one melting furnace, situated in Bosnia, and, for the want of coke, it has to stop working habitually three, four times a year. Coke as well as tar, notwithstanding the presence of inexhaustible coal fields, are to be imported from Tzecho-Slovakia, from Belgium, England or elsewhere. Owing to the rudimentary mining legislation, 98 per cent of the total coalfields are private property, and all attempts to work them ended in pitiful failures, capital and technical knowledge not being sufficiently at hand.

Immense Possibilities

It would take columns to describe the various branches of industry which still remain open for development. Suffice to state that the possibilities are simply immense, as will be shown by the short but complete list of serious industrial going concerns in a country of 12,500,000 inhabitants, like Jugo-Slavia. There are the manufactures at Linz, six sugar works, two refineries of petroleum for which the raw material is imported from Rumania or Galicia. Further, a cotton-spinning mill and a weaving mill, turning out most common goods for the country folk, one cloth weaving manufactory, five cement works, about a dozen most primitive lime works, two factories of furniture, two factories of matches, and one of chemical manure, where at least a score of them are wanted in this essentially agricultural country.

Jugo-Slavia yearly exports thousands of wagons of fruit of the finest quality, and the country cannot show the smallest manufactory of conserves. The wool of numberless flocks of sheep leaves the kingdom by train and boat, and the natives are unable to get hold of a yard of decent homespun cloth. Excellent hemp and flax is exported in huge quantities, but home made linen or thread are about unfindable.

Building Materials

First-class lead is to be found abundantly in several provinces, but every meter lead-pipe must come from abroad. Everything wanted to prepare cement of the best quality is at hand; limestone as well as lignite. The housebuilding industry develops year after year, but nearly all building materials—cement, chalk, bricks and tiles—are imported from neighboring, even far-off countries.

The Jugo-Slavian wood (oak, elm, ash, wild walnut, cherry, apple and pear trees) is world-famed among the cabinetmakers. Nevertheless the home manufactory is not in a position to supply the tenth part of what is wanted in their own country! A foreign soap manufacturer of Ussig (Bohemia) controls the sale of that product all over the country. And, last but not least, although Servia-Croatia-Slovenia is an agricultural country "par excellence," it owns not a single manufacture of agricultural implements, not even of plows or harrows! It may be worth while to note that, during the last months, numerous German commercial travelers arrived here, obviously with an open eye for this interesting situation.

STERLING NOTES IN EAST AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

BEIRA, Portuguese East Africa—The Banco da Beira has refused to cash its sterling notes without deduction and consequently the Standard and National banks refuse to accept Banco da Beira sterling notes at par in settlement of drafts, etc., drawn from outside this territory, and only dealing with them for such purposes at a present discount of 5 per cent. This has been followed by the Mozambique Company refusing to accept even initialled checks on either the Standard or National banks in payment of customs or government dues.

COTTON MILLS TO RESUME

PETERSBURG, Virginia—Announcement has been made that as soon as there is sufficient water in the Appomattox River to furnish power, operations will be resumed at the Matoaca and Pocahontas cotton mills. They have been shut down for about nine months. According to officials orders are increasing and full time is contemplated.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

DIVIDENDS

Utah Copper, quarterly of 50 cents. Three months ago 50 cents was paid and six months ago $1 was distributed. The dividend is payable September 30 to stock of September 16.

S. S. Kress & Co., quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Tidewater Oil, quarterly of 2%, payable September 30 to stock of September 19. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago when the rate was cut from 4 to 2%.

Reece Buttonhole Machine, quarterly of 3%, payable October 1 to holders of September 15.

Reo Motor Car, quarterly of 2½% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Reece Folding Machine has reduced quarterly from 1% to ½ of 1%, payable October 1 to holders of September 15.

Certain-Teed Products Corporation, quarterly of 1¾% on first and second preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Corona Typewriter, quarterly of 2% on first preferred, and 1¾% on second preferred, payable October 1.

Chandler Motor Car, quarterly of $1.50, payable October 1 to stock of September 20. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago when the rate was reduced from $2.50.

Paige Detroit Motor, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Mexican Petroleum, quarterly of 3% on common, payable October 10, and of 2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 21.

Pan American Petroleum-Transport, quarterly of $1.50 and on A and B stocks, payable October 10 to stock of September 21.

RUBBER INDUSTRY CONDITION TOLD

Increase in Consumption and Reduction of Production Urged as Solution to Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a rubber company meeting recently held in Edinburgh, the chairman referred to the heavy losses sustained during the past year and to future prospects. World stocks, he said, were at present about double what was required and present production was ahead of present consumption. The result was that the produce was selling at less than the cost of production. What was required was the elimination of the surplus. Production must be reduced, and if possible, consumption increased.

The Rubber Growers Association had devoted a great deal of thought and energy to formulating a scheme with the object of evolving a practical method of putting the industry on a practical basis again. It was the view of the directors, however, that in the meantime rather than produce what they liked to sell at what price they liked they should do their share in assisting the real remedy of reducing production by a still greater restriction in their annual output.

It would be some time, he was afraid, before the rubber industry emerged from the difficulties with which it was at present contending.

LAURENTIDE COMPANY REPORTS

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Laurentide Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1921, shows a profit, after tax depreciation and depletion, of $4,515,928. After payment of interest, 6 per cent dividend and other charges, the surplus was $2,787,928. A reserve of $2,000,000 was set aside for possible depreciation of inventories. The company has no bonded indebtedness or preferred stock, and bank loans of $5,067,945 are offset by investments of $5,071,855, which yielded an income of $319,637.

WOOL SCHEDULE IS HELD TO BE UNFAIR

Carded Wool Men, in an Appeal to Trade in United States, Urge a Demand for Continuance of Ad Valorem Duties

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that it is vitally important to the wool manufacturers of the United States that stability be assured by a fair and permanent tariff, the Carded Wool Manufacturers Association, at its monthly meeting in Boston, issued a statement to the woolen and worsted mills of the United States and the wool trade generally protesting against the wool schedule of the Fordney tariff bill and urging ad valorem duties on wool, wool by-products and wool goods.

"It must be remembered," says the statement, "that in the last analysis wool manufacturing must be conducted as a service to the people. The public is ready to pay fair prices for clothing made from fabrics manufactured in American mills under American conditions. But they are very tired of tariffs framed with jokers, concealed protection and discrimination for the benefit of special interests at the expense of competing industries and with the burden finally placed on the people themselves."

The statement declares that "for eight years under a free wool tariff all wool manufacturers, carded woolen and worsted, have been on an equality in the purchase of their raw materials. The market value of wool measures its value for manufacturing purposes. An ad valorem tariff bears equally on all purchasers of wool because it is a certain percentage of the cost. For that reason an ad valorem duty on wool will not only give protection to the wool-growing industry, but will leave both carded woolen and worsted manufacturers where they have been for eight years under free wool, on an equality under the law."

Carded woolen manufacturers, wool growers and the worsted spinners of the country are urged to unite in the demand for an ad valorem tariff. "The Fordney wool schedule," the statement says, "is so plainly the product of haste and ill-considered compromise that it is generally expected it will make way for a schedule of entirely different constructions. In its present form its outstanding features are:

"1. A wool duty, part ad valorem and part specific, on the 'scoured content'; 35 per cent ad valorem on the American value, equal to at least 50 per cent of the foreign value on wools valued in foreign markets at not more than 42 cents scoured; 25 cents per scoured pound on wools valued in foreign markets at more than 42 cents scoured. The Fordney wool duty thus varies from 60 per cent of the foreign value of the lower priced wools to 25 per cent on wools valued abroad at $1 per scoured pound;

"2. An unworkable plan by which a specific duty on grease wool is based on its scoured content;

"3. A system of the specific duties on tops, yarn and cloth to balance a wool duty that is part ad valorem and part specific;

"4. Compound duties on tops, yarn and cloth, in which both specific and ad valorem rates are readjusted by a step ladder scale, the resulting rates on yarn when based on the American value varying from 35 per cent to 82 per cent ad valorem, and the resulting rates on cloth varying from 36 to 68 per cent ad valorem.

"5. An adjustment of the duties on wool, yarn and cloth, which deprives every manufacturer of wool goods of adequate protection, whether he converts wool into tops, yarn or cloth, tops into yarn or cloth, or yarn into cloth, leaving the wool manufacturing industry in a more unfavorable position than under the Underwood Law."

WE believe that certain of the Foreign Government external issues afford an excellent opportunity for purchase, combining as they do obvious security with high interest rates.

The 7½% Bonds of the French Republic due in 1941, are not subject to call before maturity. Selling about 96⅞ and interest, the investor may get for 20 years a yield of over 7.80%. Principal and interest are payable in New York City.

In addition to being listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the market for this issue should be well maintained through the operation of a Sinking Fund of $9,000,000 annually. We recommend them for investment.

Telephone Bond Department — Main 8600

Lee, Higginson & Co.
44, State Street, Boston, 8
New York Chicago

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80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WASHBURN AND NILES DEFEATED

Davis Cup Player Loses to W. M. Johnson After a Hard-Fought Battle in the National Tennis Singles on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With one or two exceptions all the favorite players won their matches in the second round of the United States national lawn tennis championship at the Germantown Cricket Club courts at Manheim on Saturday. More than 10,000 enjoyed the matches.

Showing a rally, W. M. Johnson of Philadelphia, national semi-finalist last year, won the feature match late in the afternoon from W. M. Washburn, of New York, member of the American Davis cup team, by the scores of 6—3, 5—7, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. It was not the Washburn who defeated W. M. Johnson and R. N. Williams 2d at Newport some time ago, but it was Johnson's best day on the court this year. He now appears as Williams' only barrier to the final round. They left the court for the customary 10-minute intermission with Washburn leading by 2 sets to 1. When the Philadelphian came back he won 2 straight sets and the match.

R. N. Williams 2d, the Boston star, eliminated W. W. Ingraham of Providence, who dethroned Capt. Norman Peach of the Australasian Davis Cup team the previous day. Williams was extended only in the second set and won, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2. In the second set Williams let down a bit and seemed to enjoy the earnest endeavor of the Harvard interscholastic champion.

One of Boston's veteran players, who for a decade has been among the first 10 of the United States players, was beaten when N. W. Niles bowed to S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia, holder of the Pennsylvania State title. Pearson was at his best and won, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

World's Champion W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia had a comparatively easy time in his match with P. L. Goldsborough Jr. of Baltimore and won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. The Tilden match was on one of the outside courts but more than 4000 persons deserted their seats in the grandstands and flocked to see Tilden advance another notch in the tournament.

W. M. Johnson, the Californian, and former title holder, rushed through his match with E. C. Hall of Merchantville, New Jersey, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. The score looks harder than the match really was, as Johnson allowed Hall to do most of the offensive playing.

Zenzo Shimidzu, only member of the Japanese Davis Cup team in the tournament, found Marshall Allen of Seattle, Washington, the northwest champion, easy in the first two sets, by winning, 6—3, 6—0, but the American rallied in the third and final set and made the Japanese play his best in order to win it, 12—10.

One of the best enjoyed matches of the day was that between W. E. Davis of San Francisco and C. V. Todd, the Australasian, in which the former finally won out, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

J. B. Hawkes, another Australasian, was more fortunate in his match with Ralph Leroy, the New York veteran, and turned in an easy conquest, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

What was regarded as a big upset was the victory of E. M. Edwards of Philadelphia over A. W. Myers of England, a member of the British Isles Davis Cup team, in a stirring five set match, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Leon de Turenne of Quebec, captain of the Harvard University team the past season, won a twilight game from G. B. Emerson of Orange, New Jersey, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—First Round

Zenso Shimidsu, Japan, defeated Marshall Allen, Seattle, 6—3, 6—0, 12—10.

F. T. Anderson, New York, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated P. L. Goldsborough Jr., Baltimore, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated W. T. Hayes, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

J. B. Hawkes, Australasia, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated C. V. Todd, Australasia, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

F. G. Lowe, British Isles, defeated A. S. Morgan, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

W. M. Johnson, San Francisco, defeated E. C. Hall, Merchantville, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated E. C. Oelsner, Montclair, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Dean Mathey, New York, defeated Hugh Tallant, New York, by default.

E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated A. W. Myers, England, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

F. A. Fall, New York, defeated Edward Wilson, Chicago, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. George King, New York, defeated R. L. Baggs, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

P. F. Near, Portland, defeated J. A. Magee, Baltimore, 6—2, 10—8, 6—2.

Theodore Banks Jr., Seabright, defeated J. W. Dudley, Washington, 6—3, 6—3, 9—11, 6—2.

F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated Morton Bernstein, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated A. L. Dionne, New York, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

S. O. Anderson, Australasia, defeated W. S. Symington, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—0, 7—5.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated J. B. Adoue, Dallas, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

A. A. Hammett, New York, defeated W. C. Crawford, Baltimore, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated C. S. Parker, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Leon de Turenne, Quebec, defeated G. B. Emerson, Orange, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

W. J. Gallon, New York, defeated C. S. Rogers, Philadelphia, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 10—12, 6—2.

NEW YORK GIANTS IN LEAD OF LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	85	54	.612
Pittsburgh	81	53	.605
St. Louis	76	61	.555
Boston	74	61	.548
Brooklyn	69	67	.507
Cincinnati	63	74	.460
Chicago	53	84	.387
Philadelphia	46	93	.331

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 3, Brooklyn 1
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 0
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 2
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 11, Brooklyn 3
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 1
St. Louis 10, Chicago 5

GAME TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York's successive victories over Brooklyn on Saturday and Sunday, while Pittsburgh was able to win only one of its week-end encounters, resulted in a change of leadership in the National League. The Giants' hold on first place is, however, exceedingly slender, and the result of today's game at Pittsburgh may reverse the order of the two top clubs again. Manager George Gibson's team has been in the lead practically since the season started, the Giants having usurped the coveted position on July 31 only to relinquish it the following day.

St. Louis, after temporary reverses on Friday and Saturday, won over Chicago yesterday in a free-hitting contest.

In the American League, New York divided a double-header and Cleveland edged a little nearer first place by defeating St. Louis. Washington tightened its hold upon the fourth position by administering a 10-inning setback to the Philadelpha Athletics.

PITTSBURGH BOWS TO REDS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	x	4	9	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1

Batteries—Marquard and Hargrave; Hamilton, Carlson and Gooch. Umpires—Brennan and Hart.

GIANTS BAT WAY INTO LEAD

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	11	20	1
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	4

Batteries—Douglas, Toney and Snyder; Mitchell, Miljus, Smith, Schupp and Krueger, Taylor. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

CARDINALS PICK UP GROUND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	18	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	8	1

Batteries—Sherdell, Doak and Clemons; Cheeves, Ponder, York and Daly, O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	85	50	.630
Cleveland	84	52	.618
St. Louis	71	67	.514
Washington	68	69	.497
Boston	64	68	.485
Detroit	66	73	.475
Chicago	57	79	.419
Philadelphia	47	84	.359

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 19, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 0
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 2
Washington 5, Boston 3
Detroit 8, Chicago 4 (10 innings)

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 3, New York 1
New York 5, Boston 1
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 4
Washington 7, Philadelphia 6 (10 innings)
Detroit 5, Chicago 1

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia

HIGHLANDERS AND BOSTON EVEN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5

Batteries—Bush and Ruel; Hoyt and Schang. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarty and Wilson.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	5	10	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Piercy, Shawkey and Schang; Karr and Walters. Umpires—Moriarty, Wilson and Connolly.

WASHINGTON IN THE TENTH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	15	0
Philadelphia	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	9	2

Batteries—Woodward, Zachary and Picinich; Harris, Rommel and Perkins. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

DETROIT DEFEATS WHITE SOX

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	5	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0

Batteries—Dauss and Bassler; Conaly, Jones, Russell and Schalk. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

CLEVELAND'S BIG THIRD INNING

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	0
St. Louis	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	2

Batteries—Bagby, Caldwell and O'Neil; Kolp, Van Gilder and Severeid. Umpires—Chill and Nallin.

CHICAGO RECALLS FRIBERG

CHICAGO, Illinois—Barney Friberg, center fielder of the Kansas City club of the American Association, has been recalled by the Chicago Nationals, it was announced Wednesday. Joseph Klugman, a second baseman from Springfield, Missouri, also has been ordered to report here September 18.

NATIONAL JUNIOR POLO OPENS WELL

Meadowbrook Fox Hunters Defeat Philadelphia Country Club Before 5000 Onlookers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Meadowbrook Fox Hunters ushered in the United States national junior polo tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club on Saturday by defeating the Army First Team of Washington, District of Columbia, by 15 goals to 9. More than 5000 persons turned out for the match.

F. S. von Stade, No. 1 man on the Long Island team, led the attack with eight of the 15 goals, his playing at all times being highly spectacular. His mallet work also matched his superb horsemanship. He was all over the field and seemed to be always on the spot when the ball was driven from scrimmage.

In the first period after Maj. A. H. Wilson of the Army team had scored two goals in the remarkably fast time of 25 seconds each, von Stade hooked the ball out of scrimmage and with three remarkable drives shot in between the posts in 20 seconds.

R. Wanamaker made the most spectacular shot of the match a few minutes after the opening of the third period when he hooked Lieut.-Col. L. Brown Jr.'s mallet as the latter made a hard lunge at the ball, shot it toward the boards, and then, with a perfect forehand drive at full gallop, scored a goal at 50 yards from a 45-degree angle. In all Wanamaker scored five goals.

Major Wilson was the star of the army team. Making no attempt at defense he threaded his way through the Fox Hunters five or six times and tallied. His play was especially clever in the eighth period when he evaded the Meadowbrook backs for a pair of pretty goals. Maj. H. D. Chamberlin made a spectacular save in the sixth period. But for the sure defensive work of R. E. Strawbridge Jr., back on the Meadowbrook team, the military team would have made the score much closer. He saved more than a half dozen goals that were aimed true. Gen. J. J. Pershing is expected to be present at today's match when the army second team meets the senior team of the Philadelphia Country Club. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK FOX HUNTERS		ARMY FIRST TEAM
F. S. Von Stade	1	Maj. A. H. Wilson
R. Wanamaker	2	Maj. H. D. Chamberlin
E. C. Bason	3	Lt.-Col. L. Brown Jr.
R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	4	Maj. W. W. Erwin

Score—Meadowbrook Fox Hunters, 15; First Army Team, 9. Goals—Von Stade 8, Wanamaker 5, Bacon, Strawbridge for Meadowbrook; Wilson 5, Brown 3, Chamberlin for Army. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes, England. Time—Eight 7½m. periods.

FRENCH STAR WINS IN DOUBLES MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH ORANGE, New Jersey—Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the French tennis star, and Mrs. D. C. Mills of Orange won a closely contested victory over Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, in an exhibition doubles tennis match held on the Orange Lawn Tennis Club courts Saturday.

Miss Lenglen and her partner were forced to play two deuce sets against the skillful Bancroft-Bayard combination in order to carry off the honors by the score of 7—5, 9—7. About 1200 spectators applauded throughout the contest.

TORONTO WINS FROM BUFFALO AT POLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto polo team defeated the Buffalo quartet Saturday afternoon in the final game for the Beardmore trophy by a score of 10 to 2. The game, the last one of the tournament that has been in progress here for the past 10 days, was played under ideal conditions and was attended by a very large crowd.

Buffalo opened the scoring 30 seconds after the game commenced when Spaulding's pony kicked the ball through the Toronto posts from a scrimmage in front of the local goal. Toronto pressed for the remainder of the chukker and just before time Beardmore scored the tying shot. The locals scored one in each of the second and third periods and added two more in the fourth, while Buffalo counted in this chukker.

In the fifth period Toronto added two, although it was only the strong defensive play of the locals that prevented the Buffalo team from scoring at least one. In the sixth another local goal was scored, but play was very even and scoreless in the seventh, while in the eighth the Toronto players scored two more, making the final 10 to 2.

Immediately following the game the Beardmore trophy was presented to the winning team by George Beardmore on behalf of Alfred Beardmore. There was no doubt as to the respective merits of the two teams. The visitors were outclassed on the afternoon's play, having to yield first place to the Toronto quartet in stick handling, combination, and ability to take advantage of an opening. Even the much talked of speed of the Buffalo ponies was in evidence only spasmodically, the local ponies seeming to have the edge in most of the rushes. The summary:

TORONTO		BUFFALO
Capt. Allan Case	1	H. Spaulding
Gordon Beardmore	2	C. Curtiss
Gen. H. C. Bickford	3	H. Trubee
Col. K. R. Marshall	4	H. Kellogg

Score—Toronto 10, Buffalo 2. Referee—Earl Shaw, Buffalo.

BROWN CALLS OUT FOOTBALL SQUAD

Harvard, Yale, Syracuse, and Colgate Included in List of Teams Brunonians Will Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Brown University has issued a call to its 1921 football squad to report for practice today at the new Brown preliminary training camp at the American Legion Country Club, Quonset Point, Rhode Island. Sea breezes, a location on Narragansett Bay, and ocean bathing are features of this camp, used for many years as a training ground for the state militia and now turned over to Brown's gridiron representatives for their initial practice. Head Coach E. N. Robinson will lead an all-Brown coaching staff. M. S. Curtis will be in charge of the backfield; E. J. Staff will give particular attention to the line; L. E. Swain will take care of the ends, and W. H. Snell will have the responsibility of teaching the fundamentals to the new men. Trainer C. H. Huggins will be at work as usual.

Rallying at the slogan "Back the Brown Bear," 2000 Brown men in Rhode Island and vicinity are planning to forgather at the training camp on Saturday afternoon, September 17, in honor of the team and in anticipation of a record-breaking football season. All alumni and friends of Brown within motoring distance have been invited.

Brown's first game is on September 24, with Rhode Island State College. The complete schedule is one of the hardest which the Brunonians have ever faced. Brown is building its hopes not only on her returning veterans but also on some recruits who have already declared themselves for September entrance. The complete schedule is as follows:

September 24—Rhode Island State College.

October 1—Colby College; 8—New York University; 15—Syracuse University; 22—Springfield Training School; 29—Yale University.

November 5—St. Bonaventura's College; 12—Harvard University; 19—Colgate University.

ENGLAND'S WATER POLO TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—England selected a powerful team to meet the Welsh water polo representatives at Newport. The players chosen were C. S. Smith of Southport Swimming Club, goal; A. W. Hunt, City of London Police Swimming Club, and H. Binns, Bradford Dolphin Swimming Club, backs; R. Hodgson, Blackburn Swimming Club, half-back; J. Critchley, Wigan Swimming Club; W. H. Dean, Hyde Seal Swimming Club, and G. A. Wilkinson, Hyde Seal Swimming Club, forwards. The last-named captained the side. C. Bugbee, City of London Police Swimming Club, and W. F. Matthews, St. James', London, were commissioned as reserves.

CHAMPIONS LEAD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Burnley Scores Most Goals so Far This Season in the First Division — Glasgow Rangers Head the Scottish Standing

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

First Division

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Burnley	4	0	1	12	6	8
Middlesbrough	3	2	0	9	5	8
Preston	3	1	1	9	6	7
Liverpool	3	0	1	7	7	7
Sheffield United	2	2	1	8	5	6
Newcastle	3	0	2	9	6	6
Aston Villa	3	0	2	11	4	6
Bolton	2	2	1	9	9	6
Sunderland	2	1	2	10	7	5
Bradford City	1	3	0	7	4	5
Manchester City	2	1	2	7	4	5
Tottenham	2	0	3	8	8	4
Chelsea	1	2	2	4	8	4
West Bromwich	1	2	2	5	7	4
Everton	2	0	3	0	9	4
Blackburn	1	2	1	4	3	4
Oldham	1	2	2	2	5	4
Birmingham	2	0	3	11	10	4
Huddersfield	1	3	1	6	7	4
Manchester United	1	1	3	4	9	3
Arsenal	1	0	4	4	11	2
Cardiff	0	0	5	2	11	0

Second Division

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Barnsley	5	0	0	11	4	10
Leeds	3	2	0	6	1	8
Notts Forest	4	0	1	8	7	8
Leicester	3	1	1	5	3	7
Notts County	3	1	1	12	5	7
Stoke	2	2	1	5	5	6
Bury	2	3	1	6	4	6
Coventry	2	1	2	6	5	5
Fulham	2	1	2	8	5	5
West Ham	3	0	2	7	4	6
Derby	2	1	2	9	2	5
Bristol City	1	2	2	5	16	4
Clapton	1	2	1	3	1	4
Crystal Palace	2	0	3	8	7	4
South Shields	1	2	2	4	5	3
Sheffield Wednesday	1	1	3	4	8	3
Rotherham	1	1	3	2	9	3
Blackpool	1	1	3	5	6	3
Hull	1	1	3	5	7	3
Bradford	1	1	2	4	5	3
Wolverhampton	1	0	3	5	10	2
Port Vale	1	0	3	4	6	2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Club—	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	6	0	0	18	5	12
Celtic	4	2	0	15	3	10
Falkirk	3	1	0	9	4	10
Academicals	4	2	1	12	12	10
Albion Rovers	4	2	1	14	6	10
Partick Thistle	4	0	2	12	9	8
Ayr United	3	1	2	11	6	7
St. Mirren	2	2	1	13	4	6
Clyde	2	2	0	8	4	6
Raith Rovers	2	2	3	11	11	6
Kilmarnock	2	1	3	5	9	5
Dundee	2	1	2	6	5	5
Motherwell	2	1	2	6	6	5
Airdrieonians	1	3	3	5	10	5
Aberdeen	1	2	1	4	4	4
Greenock Morton	1	2	3	6	9	4
Hearts	0	3	3	6	9	3
Clydebank	1	1	4	3	15	3
Hibernians	1	1	3	7	9	3
Dumbarton	0	2	4	7	15	2
Third Lanark	0	2	3	6	13	2
Queens Park	0	1	5	3	19	1
Hamilton	0	1	0	0	0	1

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Burnley team, which won the championship of the English Association Football League last season, now leads the way in the standing of the first division by its win over Newcastle United today, giving the champions a total of eight points. Burnley has scored more goals since the opening of the 1921-22 campaign than any other first division club and this fact has much to do with its present position, as Middlesbrough has also obtained eight points. Sheffield United met its first reverse of the season and the Blackburn Rovers and Oldham Athletics both scored their first wins. The Cardiff City and Birmingham Clubs, which have been promoted from the second division, both lost and the former has yet to obtain a victory in the premier section.

In the second division Barnsley has successfully retained top place and is two points ahead of Leeds United and Notts Forest, which with eight points each, are struggling for the second position. Barnsley has won every game in which it has participated this season. Leeds United has also avoided defeat up to the present time. Bradford and Derby, which were relegated to the second division at the end of last season, made their presence felt today, the later winning over Bristol City by a big margin. A similar scoring feat enabled the Raith Rovers to defeat Clydebank in the Scottish League. The results follow:

First Division

*Burnley 2, Newcastle 0.
*Preston 1, Aston Villa 0.
*Sunderland 2, Huddersfield 2.
Middlesbrough 4, *Tottenham 2.
Liverpool 1, *Sheffield United 0.
*Bolton 3, Bradford City 3.
Blackburn 2, *West Bromwich 0.
Oldham 1, *Cardiff 0.
*Everton 2, Birmingham 1.
*Manchester City 2, Arsenal 0.
*Chelsea 0, Manchester United 0.

Second Division

*Leeds 0, Blackpool 0.
*Leicester 1, South Shields 0.
Notts Forest 1, *Coventry 0.
*Bradford 1, Bury 1.
*Notts County 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0.
*West Ham 3, Port Vale 0.
*Barnsley 2, Wolverhampton 1.
*Hull City 2, Fulham 1.
*Derby County 5, Bristol City 1.
*Stoke 0, Clapton 0.
*Crystal Palace 2, Rotherham 0.

Scottish League

*Hibernians 2, Hearts 1.
*Glasgow Rangers 1, Kilmarnock 1.
*Aberdeen 1, Celtic 1.
*Raith Rovers 5, Clydebank 0.
*Ayr United 1, Falkirk 1.
*Albion Rovers 2, Airdrieonians 0.
*Clyde 1, St. Mirren 1.
*Dumbarton 3, Third Lanark 3.
*Academicals 3, Motherwell 1.
Partick 1, *Queens Park 0.
*Greenock Morton 2, Dundee 1.

*Home team.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FIXTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There was considerable interest shown in the Association football match between Glasgow Rangers and St. Mirren, which, in company with eight others, was scheduled to take place in the First Division of the Scottish League on Saturday, September 3, although a comparison of the records of the two clubs mentioned appeared to point to an easy victory for the Rangers. The Rangers and St. Mirren finished first and last, respectively, in the final standing of the Scottish League competition in season 1920-21, when the Rangers were defeated only once while St. Mirren went under no fewer than 31 times in 42 games. Partick Thistle, the holder of the Scottish Cup, was scheduled to meet Dumbarton.

BRITISH LADIES' HOCKEY TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is now officially stated that the British ladies' hockey team to tour America will sail from England for Philadelphia on October 5, under the captaincy of Miss C. J. Gaskell M. B. E., vice-president of the All-England Women's Hockey Association. The team will include the following international players: Miss M. S. Clay, Miss P. Scarlett, Miss E. Willcock, Miss K. E. Lidderdale, and Miss E. R. Clarke. The remaining members of the team, with one exception, will be past or present territorial players. Miss M. Gaskell will accompany the team as umpire. The complete arrangements have not yet been made, but the visit to the United States will last four or five weeks.

HUGHES TO JOIN PITTSBURGH

RALEIGH, North Carolina—W. N. Hughes, a pitcher purchased from the Raleigh club by the Pittsburgh Nationals several weeks ago, left Thursday night for Pittsburgh on an order from Manager Gibson to report immediately. Hughes won 27 of the 34 games he pitched this season.

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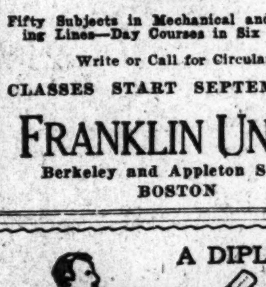

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

TWO ART JOURNEYS

II. To Hampton Court

I have made a discovery—this: That there is no happier way of spending a fine summer morning than to motor to Hampton Court, that adorable Home of Kings, dominating Father Thames, and now belonging to the People.

As we stood looking at Cardinal Wolsey's glorious West Front, with the great wings, and the moat and stone bridge added by Henry VIII: as we sauntered through Base Court, Anne Boleyn's Gateway, and Clock Court, the eyes soothed by the sultry glow of the old red bricks: as we lingered in the Cloisters and gazed out at noble grass-paved Quadrangles: as we stood in the Great Hall, and then paced through the William III State Rooms where the collection of pictures hangs, I said to Belinda, and repeated it, rather pleased with the idea—"If Royalty had bequeathed to us nothing but this, Royalty would have justified its existence."

Then we made our way to the Gardens—such flowers, and gazed at the old trees, and the prim avenues, and the Long Canal shimmering in the sunshine, and recalled Pope's "Rape of the Lock," that good, neat, silly poem—

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky
The walls, the woods, and long canals reply.

Then, with a sigh we prepared to lift ourselves from the sward, upon which we had been seated, and to direct our minds to the business of the day; but first I took another glance through a book that I had brought with me. It is by Ernest Law, the authority on Hampton Court, and it is called "Mantegna's Triumph of Julius Cæsar, As hung in the Old Orangery, Hampton Court Palace." This is one of the best of Guide Books, combining careful criticism, sensible arrangement, and enthusiasm.

These nine pictures, by the great Italian Master, for nearly three centuries one of the chief glories of Hampton Court, are among the world's masterpieces. Few important works of art have had such a busy history. They were painted by Mantegna for his patron the young Marquess of Mantua, Francesco Gonzaga, between the years 1485 and 1494. In 1502 the Marquess Francesco built a new castle or palace at San Sebastiano, "for the sole purpose of providing a suitable place in which to house Mantegna's 'Triumph.'" There the pictures remained for upward of one hundred and twenty years.

Charles I of England now comes upon the scene. With all his faults, and they may have been the faults of his time as much as his own, Charles was a lover of art, and if he did not always pay his fine-art agents, such as Daniel Nys and Nicholas Lanier, he allowed them to believe that the royal favor was worth winning. It was Daniel Nys who bought for his Royal master the bulk of the Gonzaga collection: it was Daniel Nys, who, against all sorts of opposition and the coldness of Charles himself, at last obtained the Mantegnas. He seems to have been a fine fellow, and it is likely that in doing this service for his King, and incidentally for us, he ruined himself. But it must have been some consolation when he saw them displayed in the great Tudor galleries or chambers at Hampton Court.

After the Great Rebellion the nine Mantegnas were valued at £1000, and were offered for sale, but happily there were no buyers. In 1653 they were sent to Mortlake, to the "Tapestry House," for the purpose of "taking copies," that is, making painted cartoons of them for the weavers. When returned to Hampton Court, they were installed in Henry VIII's "Long Gallery," which was destroyed by that architectural busybody, William III. Two years after the Restoration, Evelyn saw them at Hampton Court and noted in his diary—"many rare pictures, especially the Cæsarian Triumph of Andr. Mantegna."

Since that time they have always hung in Hampton Court, but they were moved from place to place as the years passed, for it was not easy for the various Royal owners and custodians always to find the right position for nine pictures, each nine feet square. In the early '60s of last century they were hung in the "Communication Gallery," and there they remained until the great war when, hostile aircraft being unfriendly to art, they were removed to a place of safety on the ground floor. After the Armistice it was decided to hang them in the building designed by Sir Christopher Wren for Queen Anne as an Orangery. And so, after this historical preamble, I reach my point, the reason why Belinda and I visited Hampton Court that lovely summer morning. It was to see how the Mantegnas looked in Queen Anne's Orangery.

So we arose from the sward and walked toward a doorway to the right of the Palace, on which is inscribed these attractive directions—"To the King's Privy Garden, Henry VIII's Pond Garden, and The Vine." Resolutely I turned my face from "the darling sunken garden," as Belinda calls it, and from the Great Vine, which was planted in 1768—no, we just looked into the Vine House, undeterred by the charge, which is 1d. The entrance fee to the Orangery is 2d., indicating, I suppose, that the Mantegnas are twice as valuable as the Great Vine. Which is absurd. But figures are not my strong point.

The Orangery is 175 feet long and 18½ feet wide, with 21 tall windows on the southern side, so that the blazing light falls direct upon the glass-covered pictures. Mantegna's ill-luck in the matter of presentation pursues him. He never meant these nine pictures to be inclosed in frames as they are now: he meant them to be raised on a continuous plinth or base-wall about six feet from the ground, and separated from one another by pilasters so that the cavalcade representing the "Triumph of Julius Cæsar" would seem to be moving along, in gorgeous procession, from the first picture to the last. That this is so is clear from the fact that some of the episodes run on from one picture to the next, as, for example, the trumpet blown by a man at the edge of Picture 3 extends into Picture 4. As now shown framed, the gentleman is severed from his instrument. The nine pictures not being enough to fill entirely the north wall of the Orangery, the vacant spaces on either side have been hung with copies of classical works, which distress me because they are out of keeping with the Mantegnas, for he was austere, even when he tried to be joyous, as in his "Triumph of Julius Cæsar."

Mr. Ernest Law is well aware that an orangery is not the right place to show pictures, and he also knows that the Mantegnas should not be framed, but united by pilasters. Failing a proper gallery, which will assuredly be built some day for these priceless possessions, he and the Surveyor of the King's Pictures have done what they could, with repairing, cleaning, painting and heating, to make the Orangery a decent, temporary resting place for the Mantegnas. But I advise the visitor to choose a gray day when the reflections are less vibrant. And will the visitor agree with me that it was a vandal's work to cover up the beautiful Tudor buildings, that leap and sing in beauty, with this commonplace Orangery? No doubt Wren had to do it. He cannot have liked the job.

If, at first glance, you are disappointed with the Mantegnas, remember that they have been unmercifully restored. The design remains: nothing can change that, but not much of Mantegna's handiwork is left. Look closely at Number 1, and you will see that the bodypiece of the Ethiopian, gold on blue, is lovely: it is like a whiff of fresh-mown hay, or a gleam of blue sky through trees. Almost all the rest of this picture has been repainted, but this passage has been left—pure Mantegna. All have been repainted and restored, some largely, some less. Number 5, known as "The Elephants," is the one that has suffered least from Time, and the Restorer. The name of the Restorer is known: Louis Laguerre, and his restorations have been described by the King's Surveyor of Pictures as "one of the great tragedies in the History of Painting."

As they are painted in tempera, and as they have been through such vicissitudes it is a wonder that there is anything at all left of these pictures. To the untrained eye much of the color may look quite pleasantly new. Indeed, a class of students might examine each of the nine pictures carefully and note such passages as they think are pure, or fairly pure Mantegna, and then check their critical observations by the careful and thorough analysis that Mr. Ernest Law has made of each picture.

Rubens admired them immensely, we know. He made a free copy of Number 5, which is now in the National Gallery. Study it and you will see the difference in temperament between the exuberant Flem and the austere Italian.

Q. R.

FLORENCE IVINS' "CHILDREN'S WORLD"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An individual show, of whatever sort, set amidst the wilderness of wonders that is the modern art museum, gains some advantages and has to contend with certain drawbacks. It has to stand comparison in its own class, whatever that may be, not with other individual artists on equal terms, but with a whole company of famous artists represented by picked examples of their best work. But then, on the other hand, no one of these artists in the group collections has a complete rounded-cut showing. Even if they had, a general lack of coordination and direction might be apparent. At least such is often the case with the self-conscious modernists of today, who are too apt to elaborate complex forms of expression for the form's sake alone, having nothing in particular to express.

Florence Wyman Ivins, who has transformed one of the Metropolitan Museum's large class rooms into a blithe "Children's World" with her water-color drawings and woodcut illustrations for fairy stories, has an unusually full representation in her various moods and media. She deserves it, having a rare talent in draftsmanship and color, that careful cultivation in the modern schools has left free and untrammeled. She has all kinds of expression—the result of something to say. Self-consciousness is dispelled by the romping gayety of a child. As for direction, there is never one instant's doubt as to what the pretty, rhythmic pencil is up to, and the entrain of such sketches as "Dancing," or "Bubbles" or "The Little Merry-Go-Round" carries one irresistibly along with it.

The fluent yet finished water-color drawings, such as "The Violoncello," played by a serious little girl, or "A Knight" sallying forth on his hobby-horse, or that favorite of cat-lovers, "The White Pussy," are quite mature art, food for grown-ups who know Forain and Steinlen. The "Little Sketches," too, are delights technically, and at the same time they let themselves go with all the joyous abandon of the playground. "Big Marion and Little Marion," "Bread and Jam," "The Twins," and "The Green Tub," have such lightly tripping lines and such gay, careless dabs of color, that you would think anybody could do drawings like that—until you see them reproduced as compact woodcuts.

"Barbara's Country Book" consists of 32 little colored drawings, all of flowers and butterflies. Such companionable, homelike, old-fashioned flowers, too—tiger lilies, violets, eglantine, pink apple blossoms, wild columbine, and the like. The easy grace yet exquisite fidelity with which these dainty-petaled things are washed in will make some botany lessons easier, and bring out many a child's water-color box with renewed purpose of intimate flower study. Mrs. Ivins' "Children's World" sketches fit well into the public exhibition scheme of a great art museum because they show a disciplined talent enjoying a holiday in the fields of fancy.

SOLID FOUNDATION REQUISITE FOR ARTIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Fashions come and go in the studios as in the shops, and art lives through them all, undisturbed, unharmed. The fashion not so long ago in England was for the story, pretty, pathetic, comic, but always the story told in paint so that all men could read and understand. Today, the story in its innumerable versions has been swallowed up in that unknown rubbish heap where all fashions posing as art are eventually dumped—only, perhaps, here and there a rare exception remains, hidden away in some museum's darkest corner. The good work done at the same time lives, is all we remember, and we are apt to wonder why much of it was considered revolutionary, for we have forgotten the fashion against which it was a protest. In France, realism—not the realism of Courbet but the realism of which Bastien-Lepage was the prophet—came into vogue, and the Salon reeked with realism; which would also have disappeared if France had not a way of extending state aid to artists by buying and stowing away in provincial museums too many masterpieces of the moment. The contemporary paintings that have survived, that have found their way into the Louvre, are not those about which the crowd gathered, or the critics wrote, unless in solemn warning. And so it has always been, so it will always be, and some day an amusing book could be made of fashions in art throughout the ages.

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Detail from Mantegna's "Triumph of Julius Caesar"
In the collection at Hampton Court

"THE CROCK OF GOLD"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A novel exhibition has recently taken place in Dublin at that most interesting of arts and crafts shops, "The Crock of Gold," in South Anne street, where Miss May Guinness set forth for inspection examples of an art as varied in technique as in imaginative faculty. This Irish artist, whose work displays a wealth of fantasy that is eminently Celtic, has developed, under Van Dorgen in Paris, her innate sense of decoration, and her ideas find expression with equal facility through the media of brilliant embroideries, painted glass, woodcuts and black and white drawings.

Her needlework pictures show a fine sense of color. Flowers worked in varied silks glow richly from a frame of many colors. A joyous fancy is expressed in the painted boxes and glass bottles, and the large pots are admirably decorative in designs of black and white and scarlet. No less interesting is the screen, where zebras, elephants and giraffes are figured in silver and black.

It is considered that Miss Guiness' most important work lies in the direction of mural frescoes, and as these cannot be exhibited in an ordinary room, there were none on view. There was, however, an interesting frieze representing in color the One Hundred and Fourth Psalm. In her woodcuts and black and white drawings the artist's strength shows itself most fully. The fervor of imagination, the breadth and simplicity which subdues everything to the idea struggling for expression, produce work which has in it the inevitable quality of greatness in a time when cleverness is abundant and inspiration rare. So much is expressed with such slight means. Many of the woodcuts are decorative fantasies of animals and birds, "Pelicans," "White Horses" and "Giraffes" being among the most attractive; others are strange illustrations of Anatole France's poems.

The drawings, vivid splashes of Indian ink on paper, embrace many subjects, but they all show the same sense of decoration. The lines of the human figure, of tree, field or cloud are treated, instructively it seems, as a means subservient to the artist's feelings, not merely for pattern, but with meaning and intention beyond the outward aspect of things seen.

Bungler Never Got Anywhere

But whatever the fashion, until our own time it was based, and expected to be based, on a solid foundation. The painter, who set the fashion or followed it, had learnt his trade. He could paint, sometimes extremely well. He was not a bungler and would never have gotten anywhere if he had been. As a rule, his bid for fashionable popularity was in his subject. If he did venture upon any novelty or eccentricity of technique, it was not to hide ignorance or inefficiency, it was a deliberate concealment of knowledge. Even today Matisse or Piccasso, in the beginning, would never have been accepted, never have obtained such a large following and founded a school that has attracted world-wide attention and fanatical patronage, had they not been technically as well equipped as any other painter in France, a country which has had a respect for craftsmanship. For art is not inspiration alone. Inspiration alone is of as small use to the artist who does not know how to express himself on metal or canvas, marble or paper, as to the poet who has not grasped the fundamentals of grammar and rhythm. Always in the past, the artist has been put through the hardest sort of training, has had to practice with his brush or pencil, his graver or chisel, as incessantly as the musician with his fingers or voice.

There was no short cut to success for him when he got his training as errand boy and apprentice in the workshop of the master who had arrived. He could not even cultivate any individuality he might possess until he had got out of his master's clutches, and it was only the strong who did get out of them. We shall never know how many good men it took to produce a masterpiece now known by the name of only one. Botticelli was not alone among old masters in having an "Amico." Not until our own time has want of knowledge and training ever been looked upon as an asset to the artist. But the apparent lack of both in the later work of Matisse and Piccasso was tempting, and, for all the learned and scientific explanations of recent isms, probably the real one is the simple fact that they so pleasantly shorten and soften the road to achievement—giving all the fun of the work and none of the labor.

Vogue in Germany Growing Less

Now, curiously, it seems as if it were in the country where these latest fashions received greatest encouragement at the start that they are beginning to receive their greatest discouragement. The Christian Science Monitor has already pointed out that their vogue is growing less in Germany where, for a while, it was most vigorous. The reason is not because Germany in her impoverished condition cannot afford to encourage art or fashion. Every one who comes out of Germany, as well as Germans themselves, admit that seldom has the kind of encouragement of art that can be measured by marks been greater. It probably means rather that a fashion first passes from the people who first took it up. Last winter's modes on Fifth Avenue were not conspicuous this summer at Longchamps. Besides, the war has sobered thinking men in Germany as elsewhere, and they are readier than before to see things in their true proportion. One German, prominent in art matters at home, writes that "Any handicraft—and all art at its highest is handicraft—which is built upon an outspoken contempt of craft, can whirl along the stupid majority as this has succeeded in doing for some time, but not long." In other words, it is the same with the painter, the sculptor or the engraver as with the builder, the weaver or the potter. He must master his craft if he would give his work the qualities in which its sole merit and beauty lie—the qualities which endure. The Parthenon would not have remained a model for all time, had not the craftsmanship of the men who designed and decorated it been as complete as that of the men who built it.

Tendency to Short Cut

The artist is at liberty to prefer fashion to art—that is his affair. But, unfortunately, if he succeeds, other artists follow—there is always temptation in the shortest cut—and bewildered art patrons, in order not to give their bewilderment away, accept the new school or new movement at its own valuation. All this is easy to understand, easy to bear lightly when one has lived long enough to see many fashions come and go. It is another matter when the influence reaches the student, when he is led to believe that craft is superfluous, only a hindrance, that it is far better to start his career well versed in the prevailing fashion than equipped with technical accomplishments that once lengthened apprenticeship unnecessarily, and rare is the student who could resist so agreeable a theory.

Hard work of any kind has lost favor with the present generation. Short hours and high wages are made so much of by short-sighted leaders that workmen are apt to loose interest in the quality of their work. In almost everything made or manufactured today there is some sort of falling off in craftsmanship or manufacture. Nothing wears so well as it did, as we all know to our cost. In every branch of education we see the same tendency to lessen the labor—to make study easy, to turn the old application into play, to invent any possible short cut that can hurry pupils along quickly with a minimum of exertion. It is inevitable then that the fashionable indifference to technique, craftsmanship, hard work, should have reached the art school.

Cannot Dispense with Training

This is serious, for the art student is not at liberty to put fashion above art, to dispense with craftsmanship. He goes to the art school to study, to get his technical training, to master the rudiments of his art, and if he does not master them in his student days it will be to his everlasting regret, for when the fashion he has mastered passes he will have nothing to fall back upon. And yet, there are already art schools in which the student is being initiated in the day's fashions and his first efforts published in the school's circulars as proofs of their efficiency and up-to-dateness. A master's influence is almost always seen in the student's work. This is inevitable. But the student who has anything in him will later emancipate himself from it to develop whatever individuality may be his. If, however, the master's influence has led him to the cultivation of eccentricities rather than sound craftsmanship, when he eventually wishes to throw it off, he will find himself without the means to express anything save his own technical poverty. Fashions in passing sometimes leave their trail. Now that disrespect for craftsmanship is on the wane in the studios, the younger generation seems in danger of picking it up in the schools, and it is just here that serious harm is done.

THOMAS BEWICK

A Master of Wood Engraving

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

Speaking of Thomas Bewick's Memoir to his Oxford students, Ruskin said, "Get that volume, it is one of the first art books you ought to obtain." It was written by Bewick for his daughter, and is a frank record of an honest life of high endeavor. In it we learn of the sturdy willfulness of youth full of spirits. We read of Bewick's devotion to the countryside—and the influence it had upon all his work. The book reveals a strong, independent north country character, unswerved from its straight set path by worldly interest; living a life of intense industry, striving always for the best, seeing the best and achieving the best. And yet there was time and place for humor, humor of a rollicking kind and simple, which has made for us, apart from their technical excellence, many of his tailpieces live in our affections.

Fame Exaggerated

Of Bewick an enormous lot has been written, much of it romantic and unreliable, as is to be expected when such a character is before the portraitist of the ink-pot. But not only has the man Bewick thus suffered, but his work also. We find, on the one hand, his fame exaggerated by a writer who entirely overlooks the merits of those who assisted him, such as Luke Clennell and Robert Johnson, who designed many of the best tailpieces and drew the human figure better than Bewick himself; while on the other, contemporaries disputed the fact that Bewick was the originator of the "History of Quadrupeds." Even Bewick himself entered upon a public correspondence to prove his right to the invention of a method of engraving banknotes which would defy fraudulent manufacture, but soon realized the folly of entering upon a paper war with a man of eminence—not an artist—who took to himself the credit for the invention and execution of the scheme. But by Bewick's independence, he could afford to ignore such wrangles to a large extent and devote himself, happily for us, to the main business of his life, that of executing the cuts which had never been surpassed before him nor since. Bewick's life affords a useful lesson to all who wish to attain distinction in art and at the same time to preserve their independence. He struck up a path for himself, which resulted in his producing wood cuts of an essentially "woody" nature:

The extreme delicacy of many of these is, however, entirely free from the "waste of eyesight" so characteristic of much of the revival work of the sixties. It has often been asserted that Bewick was the person who rediscovered the "long lost art of engraving on wood." This is not so, for when he came to London in 1776 he found workers in the "long lost" art regularly exercising their calling and found employment with one of them. Also Papillon published a work, containing a minute account of the art as then practiced about two years before Bewick began to engrave on wood.

Bewick did not remain long in London, for, as he says, he "would rather be herding sheep on Mickley bank top than remain in London, although for so doing I was to be made the Premier of England." He returned to Newcastle in 1777 and entered into partnership with his former master, Mr. Beilby. Here he remained and, in spite of the dictum of one of his daughters that Newcastle did not appreciate her father's genius, which opinion caused her to bequeath the valuable collections of his works to the British Museum, Newcastle has today a very fine selection of Bewick's works. This is due to the munificence of the late Mr. John Pease; and his collection of blocks, books, sketches and proofs is housed in the public library. At the Natural History Museum of Manchester there is also a very complete set of the hundreds of cuts of birds, quadrupeds, fishes and tailpieces; and to this vast amount of work are to be added those pleasant backwaters from the main current of his life's achievements, his water colors, coal and bank certificates, book plates and a few copperplates.

Bewick's Masterpiece

The block which Bewick considered his masterpiece is one of much interest apart from its beauty. It was done to the order of Marmaduke Tunstall of Wycliffe. From the Memoir we learn details of how it came about, in Bewick's own words. "On Easter Sunday, 1789, I set off, accompanied by an acquaintance, on foot to Chillingham, on this business"—it was to make a drawing of a bull of the famous wild herd. "Next day Mr. B. accompanied me to the park for the purpose of seeing the wild cattle. This, however, did not answer my purpose; for I could make no drawing of the bull while he, along with the rest of the herd, was wheeling about, and then confronting us, in the manner described in the 'History of Quadrupeds.' I was therefore obliged to endeavor to see one which had been conquered by his rival, and driven to seek shelter alone, in the quarry holes or in the woods; and in order to get a good look at one of this description, I was under the necessity of creeping on my hands and knees, to leeward, and out of sight; and I thus got my sketch or memorandum, from which I made my drawing on the wood."

The block was finished in the middle of a week in summer but it was not until Saturday that a few impressions were taken off. These having been printed the block was cleaned and laid aside near a window. There it remained until the following Monday morning, when it was found to have cracked owing to the heat of the sun's rays which fell on it during Sunday. Efforts to close the cracks failed and in 1817 it was found necessary to remove the ornamental border and to screw a gun metal band round the block. Only five different states of the first impressions have been found. The first bore neither the title nor the engraver's name; the second bore both; the third showed the cracks, while the fourth and fifth were printed without the border. For 40 years Mr. J. Pease hunted the vellum proofs taken on the Saturday before the block considered by Bewick to be his masterpiece was ruined.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Adam, Where Art Thou?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE conditions of unrest and turmoil practically everywhere in the world today give rise in the thoughts of many who have been content to jog happily along under old conditions, to the questions, "What do I believe?" "In what is it possible to believe?" On pages 307 and 308 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "Above error's awful din, blackness, and chaos, the voice of Truth still calls: 'Adam, where art thou? Consciousness, where art thou? Art thou dwelling in the belief that mind is in matter, and that evil is mind, or art thou in the living faith that there is and can be but one God, and keeping His commandment?'"

It appears that now, more than ever before, perhaps, men are waking to find that many of their cherished beliefs are founded upon clay, that when put to the test, teachings they may have so long accepted are found lacking in one of the essentials of true Christianity: genuine and practical love for God and man, love which will prove itself by healing and regenerating those who turn to religion for help. The student of Christian Science often finds that the time is not wasted that is spent in asking and answering the question of himself, "Where art thou?"

The original cause of the question, "Adam, where art thou?" as given in the allegory of Adam and Eve in the Book of Genesis, was the woman believing the mesmeric suggestion of the serpent that by eating of the tree in the midst of the garden they would become as gods, knowing good and evil. It is seen, therefore, that sin and suffering are in the world today, not as realities of being, but solely because mankind has accepted as real the false belief suggested by the serpent of material sense, that man, made in the image and likeness of God, good, could know anything but perfect harmony.

The student of Christian Science naturally asks the question, What is this suggestion that has been accepted as true by mankind for so long? Is it not that the man of God's creating is fallen, a suggestion which obscures the fact that man is spiritual, not material? But is this truth any less real today than it ever has been, that man is unfallen, spiritual, and perfect? This eternal fact of man's spiritual perfection has really never been shaken or altered one iota. Because mankind has believed in the reality of sin, sickness, and death, believed that man is capable of knowing evil as well as good for many generations, this has not made it a reality, and the lie is just as much a lie today as it has ever been.

The question, "Where art thou?" can have only one right answer, and it is obvious that this answer is not one that expresses fear, as in the allegorical account in Genesis. The real fact is that, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 7 of "Rudimental Divine Science": "In Science, man is the manifest reflection of God, perfect and immortal Mind. He is the likeness of God; and His likeness would be lost if inverted or perverted. According to the evidence of the so-called physical senses, man is material, fallen, sick, depraved, mortal. Science and spiritual sense contradict this, and they afford the only true evidence of the being of God and man, the material evidence being wholly false." It follows, therefore, that as man is the reflection of God, one could never for a moment in reality believe that the opposite is true, and the belief that man is fallen is all a delusion, a dream of material sense. Is not this knowledge, too, this understanding of man's real being, sufficient to destroy any lingering belief that evil and good are both real, or that man, as God's reflection, could ever have known evil? Man is the reflection or likeness of God, divine Mind, because God is, not because of anything man has done of himself, and man can therefore never be anything but perfect and spiritual.

It may be asked, whence the evidence that man is material, sick, sinning, and dying emanates, and why it is not destroyed immediately by the knowledge of man's spirituality and perfection. The evidence before the material senses may be likened to the view one gets of a landscape when looking through colored glasses. The landscape is not seen as it really is until the glass is removed and the eyes are left free to see it unclouded by the glasses. So also man is not really seen while one looks through the colored glasses of materiality. The putting off of the old man of materiality may not be accomplished in a day, but the student of Christian Science is daily striving to understand more of the real, spiritual nature of man, and so to see not only himself, but his brother man in his real selfhood, free from the shackles of sin, sickness, and death. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," pages 476-477.) It is the aim of every student of Christian Science to get rid of the materiality that would hinder him from seeing the spiritual, perfect man that Jesus saw, and so to heal the sick.

All the illusions of life in matter must eventually be proved to be nothing but a dream of mortal mind, and the fruits of the tree of knowledge of good and evil will be found once and for all to be false beliefs. Christian Science is giving to the world today the real answer to the question, "Where art thou?" in showing mankind that man has never become a fallen, sick, or depraved mortal, believing that evil is as real as good. The elucidation of this wonderful teaching will show every one who honestly strives to understand it and put it into practice, that the material sense evidence of a sick or sinning humanity is but the result of looking at creation with a distorted vision, a vision that has become distorted because mankind has believed that the material man is the real man and has accepted the suggestion that evil has power and is as real as good. When anyone begins really to ask himself, "What am I believing?" it is quite evident that the awakening has begun, and the natural result is that the mesmeric suggestions of the material senses begin to lose their hold, and the glimpses of the real man that follow are amply sufficient to prove that the real man is the image and likeness of God, and is, therefore, reflecting nothing that is unlike Mind.

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Birds in Autumn

Plovers have come from the cold north; and now that the deciduous trees are leafless, I see the birds as I could not see them hitherto.

Japanese pictures abound. The two magpies and the solitary crow which this morning had engaged the branches of an old gnarled hawthorn as a place for settling their differences, proved the fidelity to nature with which the Japanese artists depict the postures of birds; and a dozen times a day I see feathered creatures clinging to berried boughs in the attitudes familiar to us in Japanese art.

The wood-pigeons have discovered the berries of the bay-trees. As many as twenty were rustling among the evergreen leaves an hour ago. I could not imagine what the cause of so much noise and such stir and movement of the branches could be. Then I saw the great heavy wood-pigeons flying in and out of the bay-trees and enjoying the feast of berries.

If the Cornish birds do not rise up early, they go to bed late. Now this evening, nearly an hour after sunset, the birds are still astir in the warm, dimly-lit garden. I can see the dusky forms of blackbirds on the grass of the orchard. The grass in the twilight does not wear the usual color of grass. Seen beneath the pale cinnamon-yellow that still lingers in the sky, the lawn has taken an unaccustomed faint blue-green hue.

Robins are singing in an undernote a few bars of their song; and my robin of robins has just come close to the open window for sake of companionship. Through the semiobscurity I can discern a wise thrush's portly form upon the birds' supper table.

Darkness has fallen and all the light faded from the clouded sky. The robin who, evening after evening, takes his bath at this late hour is splashing in the water-pan as I write. I can hear the sound of his ablutions, but night conceals the bather from my sight.—"By Land and by Water," by Ella Fuller Maitland.

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"The Fall of the Leaf," by Millet

R. L. S., Artist or Adventurer?

[Stevenson to Marcel Schwob]
Sidney, January 19th, 1891.

My dear sir,—"Sapristi, comme vous y allez!" Richard III. and Dumas, with all my heart; but not Hamlet. Hamlet is great literature; Richard III, a big, black, gross, sprawling melodrama, writ with infinite spirit but with no refinement or philosophy, by a man who had the world, himself, mankind, and his trade still to learn. I prefer the Vicomte de Bragelonne to Richard III.; it is better done of its kind: I simply do not mention the Vicomte in the same part of the building with Hamlet, or Lear, or Othello, or any of those masterpieces that Shakespeare survived to give us.

Also, comme "vous y allez" in my commendation! I fear my "solide éducation classique" had best be described, like Shakespeare's, as "little Latin and no Greek," and I was educated, let me inform you, for an engineer. I shall tell my bookseller to send you a copy of Memories and Portraits, where you will see something of my descent and education, as it was, and hear me at length on my dear Vicomte. I give you permission gladly to take your choice out of my books, and translate what you shall prefer, too much honored that so clever a young man should think it worth the pains. My own choice would lie between Kidnapped and the Master of Ballantrae. Should you choose the latter, pray do not let Mrs. Henry thrust the sword up to the hilt in the frozen ground—one of my inconceivable blunders, an exaggeration to stagger Hugo. Say "she sought to thrust it in the ground." In both these works you should be prepared for Scotticisms used deliberately.

I fear my stepson will not have found time to get to Paris; he was overwhelmed with occupation, and is already on his voyage back. We live here in a beautiful land, mid a beautiful and interesting people. The life is very hard: my wife and I live in a two-roomed cottage, about three miles and six hundred and fifty feet above the sea; we have had to make the road to it; our supplies are very imperfect; one night the wind blew in our house so outrageously that we must sit in the dark; and as the sound of the rain on the roof made speech insudible, you may imagine we found the evening long. All these things, however, are pleasant to me. You may say "l'artiste inconscient" set off to travel: you do not divide me right. Six-tenths of me is artist; four-tenths adventurer. First, I suppose, come letters; then adventure; and since I have indulged the second part, I think the formula begins to change: fifty-five hundredths of an artist, forty-five hundredths of the adventurer were nearer true.—The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson (ed. by Sidney Colvin).

Millet as a Painter of Shepherds

The shepherd's solitary life exercised a peculiar fascination upon Millet's imagination. Sensier relates that one evening, as they were crossing the meadows, Millet suddenly stopped, lost in earnest contemplation. "Is not that fine? Observe that shepherd, wrapped in his coarse cloak, returning to the farm. His black silhouette against the sky has in it something out of the common. He seems to belong to another race than our own; he might be a descendant of the great shepherds of Scripture. From Easter to Martinmas he sleeps beneath the open sky. Like his forefathers, he reads the firmament as a never-ending book, whose letters are the stars." Millet was never tired of painting these tall gaunt forms, wrapped in their rough cloaks and accompanied by their dogs, leaning upon their shepherd's staves, in the midst of their closely serried flocks upon the downs. Here, we see a shepherd leaning against a tree, his collar turned up to his ears, gazing reflectively across the plain. There, a woman driving her cow to pasture. Here, again, a girl bending over the stocking she is knitting, while the sheep graze about her feet. The peace of evening generally broods over these pictures. The starry vault of heaven majestically spans the silent expanse of plain.—"Jean François Millet," by Richard Muther.

Telegraphing From Nijni-Udinsk

[Part of an account of a motor journey from China to France in 1908.]

About half-past two in the afternoon of the fourth of July we reached Nijni-Udinsk, about three hundred miles from Irkutsk. We were received by the police, who had prepared us a lodging in their own office; an honor vouchsafed only to great men. . . . A policeman made up our beds, and one cooked our dinner; this was the Force become domesticated. Just imagine yourselves ordering your menu from a gorodovoi standing at attention! The extraordinary thing, too, is that the dinner was excellent.

While Prince Borghese received the visits of the Superintendent of Police and his officers, whilst Ettore, who had found our deposit of fuel and lubricants, was cleaning and stoking our machine, I was engaged in a heroic struggle at the Nijni-Udinsk telegraph office, from which I wanted to send my accounts of events. Since the clerks at the office of Hsingwan-fu, I had not come across more singular officials than here.

"What language is this in?"

"Italian," I replied.

"We do not telegraph in Italian."

"You are obliged to by the National Convention."

"But who can assure us that it is Italian?"

"I do."

"That is not sufficient."

My patience was about to give way, but I just recovered it in time, and I observed with great restraint—

"Get the telegram read by some one who knows Italian."

"No one can understand Italian here."

"Oh, come!" I cried, "will you transmit it, or will you not?"

"We will transmit it as a code despatch."

"Very well."

"Words of more than ten letters pay double fee."

"Very well."

"Please give us the code, and the translation in Russian. The law demands this for code telegrams."

This was really too much. I went to search for assistance, and I found M. Radionoff, our good travelling companion, who having started with us just to see us out of Irkutsk, apparently did not intend to abandon us again. I dragged him to the telegraph, I infected him with my exasperation, and we combined our oratorical utterances, but in vain! Then I had a good idea. I took a telegraph form, I filled it with an indignant protest, and had it sent off at once as an urgent message to the Director-General of Siberian telegraph-offices at Irkutsk. An hour later the Italian language was officially recognized at Nijni-Udinsk, but I, as a journalist, wished I had to do again with those little Chinese clerks isolated in their distant mud offices in the Gobi Desert, those good pigtailed telegraphists, who had to write on my telegram: "No. One," and who then forwarded it without error or delay across all the empty spaces of the East.

In the evening our friend Radionoff resolved that he must abandon us. The wind and the splashes of mud prevented him from appreciating any longer the pleasures of too long a motor journey. We bade farewell to this delightful person with some considerable regret. He wished to take the night train back to Irkutsk. In saying good-bye he announced to me with a satisfied, confidential expression—

"Do you know that I am something of a journalist too?"

"Indeed?"

"Yes. To-day I sent a telegram to the Irkutsk papers; it ran like this: 'On Borghese car. We reached Nijni-Udinsk at two thirty-five p. m. Splendid journey!'"

"And was that all?"

"Oh, no; I signed it too."—Luigi Barzini.

A Hill of Memories in Selkirk

Now that everybody is out of town, and every place in the guide-books is as well known as Princess Street or Pall-Mall, it is something to discover a hill everybody has not been to the top of, and which is not in "Black." Such a hill is Minchmoor, nearly three times as high as Arthur's Seat, and lying between Tweed and Yarrow.

The best way to ascend it is from Traquair. You go up the wild old Selkirk road, which passes almost right over the summit, and by which Montrose and his cavaliers fled from Philiphaugh, where Sir Walter's mother remembered crossing, when a girl, in a coach-and-six, on her way to a ball at Peebles, several footmen marching on either side of the carriage to prop it up or drag it out of the moss hags; and where, to our amazement, we learned that the Duchess of Buccleuch had lately driven her ponies. Before this we had passed the grey, old-world entrance to Traquair House, and looked down its grassy and untrod avenue to the pallid, forlorn mansion, stricken all o'er with eld, and noticed the wrought-iron gate embedded in a foot deep and more of soil, never having opened since '45. There are the huge Bradwardine bears on each side—most grotesque supporters—with a superfluity of ferocity and canine teeth . . .

We soon found the Minchmoor road, and took at once to the hill, the ascent being, as often is with other ascents in this world, steepest at first. Nothing could be more beautiful than the view as we ascended, and got a look of the "eye-sweet" Tweed hills, and their "silver stream." It was one of the five or six good days of this summer—in early morning, "soft" and doubtful; but the mists drawing up, and now the noble tawny hills were dappled with gleams and shadows—

"Sunbeams upon distant hills gliding apace"—

the best sort of day for mountain scenery—that ripple of light and shadow brings out the forms and the depths of the hills far better than a cloudless sky; and the horizon is generally wider.

Before us and far away was the round flat head of Minchmoor, with a dark, rich bloom on it from the thick, short heather—the hills around being green. Near the top, on the Tweed side, its waters trotting away cheerily to the glen at Bold, is the famous "Cheese Well"—always full, never overflowing. Here every traveler—duchess, shepherd, or houseless "mugger"—stops, rests and is thankful; doubtless so did Montrose, poor fellow, and his young nobles and their jaded steeds, on their scurry from Lesly and his Dragoons. It is called the Cheese Well from those who rest there dropping in bits of their provisions, as votive offerings to the fairies whose especial haunt this mountain was. After our rest and drink, we left the road and made for the top. When there we were well rewarded. The great round-backed, kindly, solemn hills of Tweed, Yarrow, and Ettrick lay all about like sleeping mastiffs—too plain to be grand, too ample and beautiful to be commonplace. There, to the northeast, is the place—"Williamhope" ridge—where Sir Walter Scott bade farewell to his heroic friend Mungo Park. They had come up from Ashestiel, where Scott then lived, and where "Marmion" was written and its delightful epistles inspired.—"Rab and His Friends and Other Papers and Essays," John Brown.

On Romney Marsh at Sunrise

On Romney Marsh at sunrise
We heard the curlew call
And the young lambs crying to the sheep
Within the old sea-wall.
The bleak tree that the sea-wind strikes
Was bowed across the lilied dykes,
All heaven drifting with the lark,
The lark that sings for all.

You gather mushrooms from the grass,
The new born mushrooms white,
And stooped about with tender cries
That come of pure delight.
The sheep-lit pastures ran for miles
With distant villages for isles,
And Lynne's grey castle on the down
Beheld us from the height. . . .

—Herbert Trench.

Sorrento Overhangs the Sea

"The old town of Sorrento," we read in Harriet Beecher Stowe's description of the Italian city, "is situated on an elevated plateau, which stretches into the sunny waters of the Mediterranean, guarded on all sides by a barrier of mountains which defend it from bleak winds and serve to it the purpose of walls to a garden. Here, groves of oranges and lemons, with their fabulous coincidence of fruitage and flowers, fill the air with perfume which blends with that of roses and jessamines; and the fields are so starred and enameled with flowers that they might have served as the type for those Elysian realms sung by ancient poets. The fervid air is fanned by continual seabreezes, which give a delightful elasticity to the otherwise languid calm. In the region about Sorrento one may be said to have found the land where beauty is the rule and not the exception. . . . Also, under these kindly skies, a native courtesy and gentleness of manner make themselves felt. It would seem as if humanity, rocked in this flowery cradle, and soothed by so many daily caresses and appliances of nursing Nature, grew up with all that is kindliest on the outward,—not repressed and beat in, as under the inclement atmosphere and stormy skies of the North.

"The town of Sorrento itself overhangs the sea, skirting along rocky shores, which, hollowed here and there into picturesque grottoes, and fledged with a wild plumage of brilliant flowers and spreading vines, descend in steep precipices to the water. Along the shelly beach, at the bottom, one can look out on the loveliest prospect in the world. Vesuvius rises with its two peaks softly clouded in blue and purple mists, which blend with its ascending vapors in the distance like a fringe of pearls on a regal mantle. Nearer by, the picturesque rocky shores of the island of Capri seem to pulsate through the dreamy, shifting mists that veil its sides; and the sea shimmers and glitters like the neck of a peacock with an iridescent mingling of colors; the whole air is a glorifying medium, rich in prismatic hues of enchantment."

My Road Leads to Shipping

One road leads to London,
One road runs to Wales,
My road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails.
One road leads to the river,
As it goes singing slow;
My road leads to shipping,
Where the bronzed sailors go.
—John Masefield.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Great Britain and Afghanistan

WHILST the statement recently made by the India Office in London, to the effect that the negotiations between the British Mission in Kabul and the Ameer of Afghanistan are still proceeding, and for the time being favorably, is satisfactory, no one who has studied the situation can fail to be impressed with the tremendous difficulties which appear to beset Sir Henry Dobbs and his colleagues at every turn. News from Kabul in regard to the work of the British mission has been, for some time past, peculiarly scanty, but a very little goes a long way when the "method of Kabul" is understood. It is now considerably over nine months since announcement was made by the Government of India that the Ameer of Afghanistan, "after full consideration of the reports from his delegates," returning from the peace conference at Mussoorie, had written to the Viceroy in the most friendly terms inviting a British Mission to Kabul for the conclusion of "a permanent treaty of friendship," that the Government of India had been authorized to accept the invitation, and that it was hoped that the mission under the leadership of Sir Henry Dobbs would shortly cross the frontier.

Well, the mission actually reached Kabul on January 7 last. It was received with full military honors on the frontier and at Jelalabad, and satisfactory arrangements were made for its accommodation in Kabul. But after these initial courtesies, altogether too effusive to be wholesome, progress was slow and the way of negotiation tortuous, apparently, to a greater extent than usual even in Kabul. Today, nine months after the mission's arrival, the best that the India Office can say of the matter is that, "for the moment," the situation in Kabul is favorable to Great Britain, "though it fluctuates, admittedly, from day to day," and that, only a short time ago, the prospects of friendly relations "were hardly rosy."

Now, what, it may be asked, is the reason for all this? The answer to such a question will not, in all probability, be forthcoming for some considerable time. The story which Sir Henry Dobbs must have to tell, a story of his struggles with intrigue and counter-intrigue, carried to the utmost limit, is not one the telling of which would at present further the work he has in hand. For decades past, but specially during the past seven years, Kabul has been the center of a system of conspiracy the story of which must seem fantastic to all but those in some measure acquainted with the East, especially that part of the East which lies north of Hindu Kush. The German, the Turk, and the Bolshevik, now separately and now acting in concert, have all at times sought to stir up trouble for Great Britain in Afghanistan.

During the war, little or nothing came of it all. The Ameer Habibullah Khan had, for years, shown himself "the friend of England." When the strange mission, half German half Indian, presented itself at Kabul, in the early days of the war, seeking the assistance of the Ameer as to "how best India might be saved from British tyranny," the Ameer promptly had the envoys arrested. Later on, when a "provisional government of India," composed of three Indians, supplied mysteriously with money, was set up in Kabul, the Ameer treated it with contempt, refusing to notice it even to the extent of suppressing it. That was in 1916. For the next year or so, little outwardly appears to have been done, but, early in 1918, "the provisional government" began to develop great activity; its agents, carrying large sums of money, penetrated the Punjab, and everywhere engaged in the work of stirring up sedition and revolt. The great events in Europe seemed to make no difference to these efforts. The defeat of the Central Powers and the signing of the armistice only appeared to rouse the ringleaders to greater exertions. Within a few weeks of the signing of the armistice, the Ameer Habibullah Khan had been assassinated and, three months later, the grand "invasion" of India through the Khyber Pass had been attempted and had failed.

The defeat was quite ignominious, and the peace that was subsequently concluded left no doubt as to the failure of the attempt. Nevertheless, the result seems to have had little or no effect upon those in Kabul ultimately responsible for the "invasion." That this should be the case is, of course, not surprising. Where the end aimed at is simply anarchy and disorder of all kinds, a failure such as that which culminated for Afghanistan at Mussoorie may, from the anarchist's point of view, be dismissed lightly.

It is just this condition, in all probability, with which Sir Henry Dobbs finds himself confronted today. The Soviet mission is still in Kabul, all agreements between Moscow and London in regard to the dissemination of Bolshevist doctrines in the East notwithstanding, and this mission is reported to be taking full advantage of the fact that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, upholder of the Turkish cause, is fighting a losing battle against the Greeks, whilst Great Britain stands by and refuses to agree to any modification of the Treaty of Sèvres. At the moment, indeed, Kabul would seem to be watching events around Angora with tremendous concern. Yet even the most astute authorities are finding it difficult to determine whether a decisive defeat of Turkey by the Greek forces will mitigate or stimulate anti-British feeling in Kabul. There seems to be little doubt that, for months past, the Afghan Government, whilst maintaining relations with the British Mission, has been endeavoring, at the same time, to negotiate with both the Turkish Nationalists and the Bolsheviki agreements the terms of which it well knew could never be accepted by the British Government. A decisive defeat of Turkey, coupled with the waning authority of Moscow, might induce a change of heart in the Ameer. On the other hand, it might have exactly the opposite effect. Speculation, here, is mere speculation, and consequently futile. For the moment, the situation is "more favorable to Great Britain," and there, for the moment, the matter rests.

A Test of Party Strength

THE importance, or significance, of a by-election in the United States is frequently overestimated, as will be readily agreed when consideration is given to the possible effect of local influences upon the result. Thus the special election to be held in the State of New Mexico on the 21st of the present month, for the purpose of choosing a United States senator, while it may, in the estimation of partisan leaders, prove a real test of the strength of the rival party organizations in that commonwealth, cannot be expected to afford anything like a popular national appraisal of the policies of the present Administration. It is true, of course, that the opportunity for a popular expression of approval or disapproval of governmental policies is greater under the methods of electing United States senators made possible by the constitutional amendment adopted a few years ago than under the former method of selection by the legislatures of the states. But the results of special elections, in any case, are hardly ever accepted as in any wise conclusive, or even as clearly indicative of the results of forthcoming general elections. The victors, however, willingly accept what they are anxious to believe to be an auspicious portent, forgetting that they would have quite philosophically accepted defeat, knowing, or insisting, that it spelled nothing of real importance in the larger scheme of national politics.

Thus it may be said that the Harding Administration is only incidentally on trial in the New Mexico campaign. Less than seven months will have elapsed since the inauguration of President Harding, when the special senatorial election is held. The work of the extraordinary session of Congress, convened at the earliest possible moment after the assumption of the administrative functions of government by the Republicans, is only partly finished. Problems for which new solutions have been sought remain in part unsolved. Under any reasonable system of recall a nation would not have the presumption to depose its Chief Executive, or even the majority of its legislative membership, after so short a probationary period. It is quite doubtful, if all the circumstances are considered, that responsible Republican party managers will willingly accept the open challenge of the Democrats to regard the result of the coming election as being peculiarly significant. How they will regard the result after the votes are counted, may be quite another matter. Defeat is usually easier to bear where no extravagant boasts have been made that defeat is impossible. Victory, if achieved, always brings its sufficient reward.

It seems a reasonable presumption, however, that the result in New Mexico will be decided largely upon what may be regarded as local and personal issues. Senator Bursum, the interim Senator appointed by the Governor of his State, is the Republican candidate for the unexpired term of Albert B. Fall, who resigned to accept a place in President Harding's Cabinet. His Democratic opponent is Richard H. Hanna, of the New Mexico Supreme Court, a candidate for the governorship at the last election. The strength of the Democratic nominee is indicated by the fact that at the election in 1920 he was defeated by only 3000 votes, while the national Republican ticket carried the State by 11,000 votes. But this variance is explained by the statement that what is called the Mexican vote in New Mexico, estimated at approximately 50 per cent of the total vote of the State, is about 80 per cent Republican, and that the Republican candidate for the governorship, the present incumbent, lost the greater portion of this strength through factional differences in the party. It is not impossible that the schism thus formed will affect, at least to some extent, the result of the coming election. But, inasmuch as it is claimed that the disaffected Republican vote was allied, in the last state contest, with the party faction dominated by Albert B. Fall, now Secretary of the Interior, it is fair to suspect that his influence will be exerted to whip it into line in support of the Administration of which he is a part. More or less inconsequential factional differences are quite often forgotten when the necessity for uniting in common cause seems to be sufficiently urgent.

Stabilizing Exchange Rates

SINCE international financial and commercial affairs have become more closely intermingled, as one result of the great war, the old order of things naturally has changed, and the agitation for a conference to try to solve the problem of stabilizing exchange rates seems quite logical.

A resolution introduced into the United States Senate by Senator King of Utah proposes that President Harding be authorized to call a conference of leading nations to consider means for stabilizing exchange and value of foreign money. Custom makes initiative on such international questions a delicate matter, and may account for the intimation from the White House that such action would not be taken unless there was a demand for it.

Whatever the outcome of the effort to solve this important financial problem, the fact remains that the wide variation in the rates is one of the hindrances to more business in the world. The difference in rates may be a result, and not a cause, but nevertheless a condition, not a theory, confronts the world, so if something definite and acceptable could be worked out, obviously it would have a helpful effect. Undoubtedly, the indicated attitude of President Harding that he is opposed to any of the various "trick" schemes to solve the problem is well taken, for it surely is the more natural, even if slower, method which he favors that is the wisest way to meet such a complex problem.

This question involves the entire economic structure of the world, and there are so many artificial rules and regulations now, that more laws promise only more complications. Such a statement must not be taken to mean that the problem cannot be solved, or that conferences are not desirable. When the situation becomes so involved by the multifarious laws and rules and regulations, artificially manufactured and manipulated, that it is unbearable, then such a conference and a retreat to fundamentals will inevitably take place. The present wide fluctuation of exchange rates may be the proverbial "last straw," especially if some countries, like Germany, continue to print unlimited quantities of paper money, while other nations, like Great Britain, United States, and France proceed on the theory of curtailing and reducing their paper money.

When two leading nations, Great Britain and the United States, are pursuing the course of contraction in notes, and Germany elects deliberately to travel a diametrically opposite course, the result certainly should raise a question, if not a suspicion. This is so especially since contrary courses under the new order of things cannot be continued without affecting all nations, because their interests grow more common and interlocking by the expansion of business that knows no territorial borders but is international.

Reports have it that, industrially, Germany is quite active. Perhaps this is not because she is liberal with credits that are made easily available by huge quantities of cheap money, but it comes significantly at the same time that she has expanded her notes, which have been increased by 10,265,000,000 marks since December, 1920.

In the United States and Great Britain, where credits are less free while "frozen" loans are being thawed out, business is generally believed to be less active compared with conditions in Germany. The very fact that much of the whole situation is speculative, is but another plausible argument for consideration of the various factors by qualified representatives who might help to reduce rumors to fact and evolve a basis upon which to proceed with intelligence, rather than let matters drift under any mistaken idea that things are pursuing a natural way. Then, too, the situation is but another of the increasing international problems that need men of international caliber to handle them.

Of course, the people themselves are, in a measure, to blame for the condition of exchange, for the uncurbed gambling that has been going on in foreign exchange has upset all normal procedures that were on an uneven keel before by reason of the generally disturbed economic conditions of the world.

Undoubtedly some further light will be shed on the foreign exchange situation at the meeting in California of the American bankers, who have invited Sir Drummond Fraser, organizer of the Ter Meulen bond scheme for stabilizing conditions by extending international credits. Unquestionably the problem will come up at that meeting. By all rights it should, for by dealing with the question, and not by evading it, is the solution even possible.

While it is accepted that hard work, production, thrift, saving, credit and operative, rather than speculative, business are among the answers to the question, it surely will do no harm to discuss this complicated puzzle in order to see what new complexion it has acquired, and perchance to make a recommendation for possible improvement.

Women Architects

WOMEN are usually dissatisfied with architects, not with their buildings, but with their kitchens and general domestic arrangements. It is obvious that, however able a man architect may be, he has not the knowledge of, or the interest in, the domestic appurtenances of a house. Take the case of cupboards! Every woman wants a clothes cupboard in every room, and cupboards innumerable in the kitchen apartments, the use and desirability of which most men know little. Take again the case of window cleaning. Every good housewife is appalled at the sight of men standing on sills to clean the outsides of windows: she knows that it is quite possible for every window to be made to swivel round so that the outside can be cleaned from the inside. There are a hundred such improvements of which the mere man architect knows little, and cares less.

It is not suggested that women should take the place of men in architecture, but it is proposed that women architects should be associated with men architects, and that women should design the kitchen and domestic arrangements.

Women architects are more ubiquitous in America than in England. In America, owing to the servant question, labor-saving appliances have been brought to a higher state of perfection; but, as the servant problem is also fast becoming a vital one in England, innumerable housewives welcomed the article in The Daily Mail on Miss Josephine Chapman, who is described as "the most famous woman architect in the United States."

The English world of housewives is informed that Miss Josephine Chapman was once a "society belle" in Boston, before she settled down seriously to the profession of architecture. It was she, English housewives are told, who turned mews and ramshackle cottages in Greenwich Village, off Washington Square, New York, into studios and homes like Italian villas. As English housewives read about Miss Josephine Chapman, they can almost believe that the millennium is at hand. For they are told that it is this woman architect who has made the American kitchen a place of beauty and practical charm; that her sinks are always built so high that the housewife need not bend over to wash her dishes; that the muddy boots of the ice man do not disfigure the spotless kitchen, as he drops his ice into the refrigerator from the outside of the house; that there are so many labor-saving devices installed by this competent woman architect that the servant question, in the houses she designs, has been virtually settled. The servants have become mistresses.

English housewives are unable to determine how far this excellent article, by Miss Marion Ryan, is colored by enthusiasm; but at any rate it gives them reason for hope in the future, particularly those who, in their youth, had experience of the tall, old-fashioned English basement houses, where every drop of water had to be carried up from the basement, where lifts were undreamed of, and the phrase "labor-saving appliances" had not been invented.

Happily there are signs that a more intelligent interest is about to be taken in the work of architects. The Royal Institute of British Architects is publishing a volume under the title of "The Designers of Our Buildings," wherein the purpose, intention, and ideals of architects will be explained. It is to be hoped that a supplementary volume will be published, dealing with the architects who have built the small homes in the garden suburbs, where labor-saving appliances are really being adopted, with a bathroom in every house, however small. Some of the astonished inhabitants have yet to learn that the bath, although a useful receptacle for coals, was not designed for that purpose.

Perhaps some day a garden suburb will be built wherein the small homes are designed entirely by women architects, to the joy of poor housewives and the envy of rich ones.

Editorial Notes

PERHAPS the best interpretation that can be put upon the Costa Rica-Panama dispute and the successful intervention of the American State Department is that, if the United States can prevent them, the Western Hemisphere shall be troubled no more with puny wars. The aftermath of the great war in the Eastern Hemisphere has been a series of little wars in various places. Had the American decision been in favor of Panama, it might have been said that the Harding Administration was playing an interested and arbitrary rôle. But the decision was against a favored state, while in the interests of one other than the United States. The incident would seem to disarm those in the southern republics who have been wont to declare that the United States recognized no sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere but its own. Happily, the Panamanians admit generally the disinterestedness of the decision while regretting the result.

EVERY Englishman who returns to his native country after a visit to the Pacific coast of the United States, has one tale to tell about the climate in California. In one word, it is perfect. There is no diversity of opinion. It is not within the reach of all, but it seems that the dwellers in old London are to have a sample this winter. A well-known company of film producers, whose work in England has been at times delayed by the atmosphere, have decided to start an air-laundry and take in washing during London's dark days. It expects to turn out a fine, new, clean atmosphere at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet every three and a half minutes, equal to the best brand in its home country, California. This air-washing machine, according to reports, regulates the moisture in the atmosphere, and also the temperature. With such an experiment in store, Londoners will be actually looking forward to November and, what is more, to January, the most wintry of England's winter months.

THE shipment of the first of a consignment of railway cars, built in Worcester, Massachusetts, for the United Railways of Cuba, is a reminder that equipment for the rail lines in the island across the Gulf is now being ordered rather more freely in the United States than in countries across the Atlantic. In fact, the relations of Cuba and the United States with respect to rail transportation are much closer in all ways than they were a few years ago. Not many people realize, for instance, that these relations are now so intimate that shipments of goods can be loaded upon railroad cars in the central section of the United States, routed to Key West, and, by means of a railroad ferry, transshipped to Cuban railroad lines and delivered at some plantation or factory in the midst of the island without having to be disturbed in transit. Yet that is only one of the ways in which Cuba and the United States are now cooperating.

A COMMENT from the bench that deserves repetition is that one made by Judge Murray, in a Boston court the other day, when an army officer was brought before him by the police, who charged the officer with failing to run his automobile slowly at the intersection of two streets, and also with failing to sound his horn there. The army officer, who just now is detailed for educational work near Boston, showed signs of impatience. He is reported to have told the judge that he was too busy with army affairs to be brought into court. It was just there that the judge made his apt comment. "A federal officer," he said, "should at least have as much regard for the law as an ordinary citizen. Too much business is a poor excuse for law breaking.

LONDON is puzzled over the identity of its oldest statue. It was placed originally in one of the niches at the restoration of Westminster Hall by Richard II, in 1395; it stands now, a cracked and corroded effigy in Trinity Square, Southwark. One school of experts says it represents King Alfred; there is another school, equally emphatic, which says it is Aaron. There is a certain futility about the discussion, since there does not appear to be any prospect of clinching the matter. A certain satisfaction, however, appertains to controversies indulged in merely for the sake of argument, and the time-worn statue on the south bank has provided Londoners with this innocent pastime.

WITH the reopening of the colleges in the United States, there comes the usual reminder of the effect of the refunding to China, by the United States, of the Boxer indemnity money. This time the reminder is provided by a party of 169 students, mostly from Peking, who have journeyed from Hong Kong to San Francisco to take advantage of the opportunity for study at American educational institutions. They form an interesting party, to be sure, taking up the first and second cabin accommodations of the steamship China and constituting valuable emissaries of good will from one country to the other, spreading through each in turn much first-hand information about the other.

IFAN AB OWEN EDWARDS proposes to become a bookseller, to the end that the Welsh peasant may taste of the fruits of the Welsh tree of literature. Country fairs and markets will get used to the arrival of a small motor car filled with books, to the rapid erection of a stall and the sale of a produce, home-grown, but for which hitherto Taffy has cried, more often than not, in vain. Mr. Edwards is an enthusiast, and, moreover, he has the wherewithal to become the Principality's general provider of literature. What could be better for Wales?